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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1874. NO. 180.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday Taken Up by the Centennial Appropriation Bill.

THE BILL FINALLY PASSED BY A PARTY VOTE.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, April 9, 1874.
SENATE.

Mr. Graham presented a petition for the removal of the Western Penitentiary.

Bills were read in place relating to suits by Sheriffs, Prothonotaries and other officers.

Also, by Mr. Anderson, of Crawford, to apportion taxes on unsettled lands.

The session was occupied on the bill providing for the criminal insane.

In the afternoon session the Legislative apportionment bill passed second reading. The Democrats offered amendments, but were voted down by a strict party vote.

W. M. Gormly was confirmed as Notary Public.

The Governor sent in the following nominations, which were laid over under the rules: Additional Law Judges: J. H. Orris, Twenty-fifth district, Centre, Clinton and Clearfield; R. M. Henderson, Twelfth district, Dauphin and Lebanon; Thomas . Ingham, Twenty-sixth district, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wayne; Charles McCandless, Seventeenth district, Butler and Lawrence. President Judges: John M. Broomall, Thirty-second district, Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third district, Northampton; David Wills, Forty-second district, Adams; W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth district, Mercer; John V. Painter, Thirty-third district, Armstrong.

Charles S. Fetterman filed to-day with the Attorney General a suggestion for a *quo warranto* on certain officers in Pittsburgh. Papers were issued.

State Treasurer Mackey is very ill.

The act of Assembly requires that a new affidavit of newspaper publishers be filed before bills can be paid. Blanks have been sent to all of them, but they have not been returned. Secretary Quay cannot pay any bills until the act of Assembly be strictly complied with.

HOUSE.

The Centennial bill occupied the day. A move was first made to amend specially. This was opposed unless it be a general amendment. Finally, after some filibustering, an amendment was added providing that one million should cover the entire amount asked of the State.

The calendar of bills prepared for second reading was not touched.

The report of the Committee on Enlargement of the Capitol was read and adopted, recommending an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars.

In the afternoon session the Centennial bill was again called up, and for the first time during the session party lines were drawn. Points of order were raised that it required a two-third vote to pass, according to the Constitution.

Chair ruled that it did not.

An appeal was taken and the Chair sustained by a pretty full vote. Stranahan of Mercer, Wilcox of Erie, Little and Orvis opposed, and Mitchell and McCormick were in favor.

The bill passed finally by a vote of 34 to 30, the Philadelphia, Bucks, Lawrence and Schuylkill Democrats going for it, and Wilcox of Erie, Morgan of Lawrence, Thompson of Fayette, Cross of Beaver, Jones of Potter, and Ramey of Indiana, Republicans, against it.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, April 8, 1874.

Both Houses held double sessions to-day, morning and afternoon; and made such progress that the prospect of an early adjournment does not seem so discouraging as it did. The amount of new business coming up is now so small and the pending bills are so well in hand that it seems perfectly easy to adjourn on the 30th.

Mr. Cross, of Beaver, to-day offered in the House a resolution for final adjournment on that day, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. That committee, at its first meeting will report it as presented, and the indications are that the House will pass it. If it reaches the Senate in season, it will not be amended to carry the session beyond May 7th, at farthest.

The House, at its morning session, took up its calendar of bills on first reading, and worked through with it. At the afternoon session, Senate bill No. 44, relating to the formation of corporations, was taken up, and it occupied the entire session. Every member of the House seemed to have one or more amendments to tack on to it, and its best friends would be unable, now, to recognize it in the changed form. The bill passed second reading, and will pass finally to-morrow. The Senate will, of course, non-concur, and a Conference Committee will settle the differences between the two Houses.

The main point of assault on the bill in the House, was the part relating to building associations. The parties interested in that class of corporations seemed loaded down with amendments to meet their views and purposes, and in what shape they have left the bill, in its provisions on that subject, it would be impossible to decide, from merely listening to them.

In the Senate, one bill passed, No. 71, authorizing common carriers, factors and others to sell goods, wares, merchandise and other property unclaimed upon which they have a lien, and the bill goes to the House; the Senate also concurred in the amendments made by the House to Senate bill No. 9, to enable the officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations, and the bill goes to the Governor.

The following appointments, made by the Governor and laid over, were confirmed:

William Moran, of Philadelphia, to be Measurer of corn, salt, coal and lime for the port of Philadelphia.

Gilbert Hood, Springfield township, Erie county; George Wanner, of Sharpsburg, and Francis V. Barnet, Philadelphia, to be Notaries Public.

J. G. Eustes, Commissioner of Deeds at New Orleans, La., for five years.

At the afternoon session, the Senate took up Senate bill No. 69, relative to the incorporation of cities, and passed it finally, so that it now goes to the House. Mr. Humphreys objected to section 13, giving to the courts power to regulate the grades and widening the streets in cities now and hereafter to be incorporated, and moved to have it struck out; but it being shown that any amendment now made to the bill would render a reprinting of it necessary, and so delay it probably a week, all amendments to it were withheld for the present, to be offered in the House when it comes up there.

The Judicial Apportionment bill, as amended in the Senate yesterday, passed that body finally, to-day, yeas 29, nays 5, and the House having concurred, 64 to 29, the bill has again been sent to the Governor. It will now be signed without delay.

The Democrats of both Houses met in caucus this morning, to shape their future action. They were greatly elated over the Connecticut election, and imagining that the tide was turning in their favor, resolved to demand an Apportionment bill, on which they can carry the State, or to block the wheels of legislation in every possible way if that is not conceded to them. They fancy that Philadelphia is more concerned in the Centennial bill than anything else; and therefore they determined to vote solid against it, unless the apportionment is conceded to them. The Centennial bill is not a political measure. It is a measure that ought to stand or fall on its own merits, and be judged of exclusively as a public measure should be. But the Democrats cast its merits as a public measure entirely out of view. They will vote against it, no matter what its merits, not as a political measure, but as a means of extorting a political advantage.

This is very small business for a great party to be engaged in. The Democratic members are all sworn to do their duty as legislators faithfully, a part of which is to scrutinize bills, voting against those which are bad, and for those which are good; but here, in caucus, they resolve to throw away all regard for this oath, and to vote only for such measures as will help them politically.

What the result will be, they can tell best after they have tried their game of coercion. It may be bad for the Centennial; and if it is, they must take the responsibility; but it certainly will not give them the Apportionment bill they wish.

What other action the caucus took has not yet been made public; but enough has leaked out to show that it probably instructed its members to play the demagogue on every possible occasion, and so gather up some available party capital. That, at least, seemed to be the spirit which animated them, all day, with but poor results, however, so far.

For instance, on the calendar of bills on second reading in the Senate, to-day, was a bill fixing the salaries and number of employees in all the various departments of the State government. It was a mere digest of existing laws, and did not increase salaries in a single instance, or add a single new employee, but it did not decrease them, either. It simply left things as they are, the bill being necessary for future convenience in making appropriations. Yet when the bill had been read a second time, Mr. Wallace moved to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to cut down all salaries twenty-five per cent. This was the first bid for popularity under the rule of the caucus.

Mr. Rutan showed that, under the Constitution, the Legislature could not reduce the salary of an officer during his term of office. The motion, therefore, involved a disobedience of a plain provision of the Constitution. The end aimed at by the Senator from Clearfield was clearly impracticable. Mr. McClure was in favor of recommittal, but opposed to the proposed reduction; and Mr. Humphreys spoke strongly against the motion, the bill, as it stands, being a mere compilation of existing provisions of law, for convenience sake, and not a bill to establish salaries on a new basis.

Mr. McClure called for a division of the question, so as to take the vote, first, on recommittal, and afterwards on the proposed instructions. This was conceded under the rules, and the vote on the first division of the motion of Mr. Wallace, to recommit the bill, was yeas 9, nays 18. The Senate having thus emphatically refused to recommit, the other division of the question, to instruct the committee to cut down salaries twenty-five per cent., fell of itself, and no vote was taken on it. So that little effort failed, and there was no chance, even, to get a vote on the question of such instructions.

These annual spasms of the Democracy, which usually come on at this season of the year, when hope seems to spring eternally in the Democratic breast, have proven so common as to fail either to amuse or alarm. The leaders, invariably, at about this period, get up a cheerful aspect and pretend to make believe that the sky is going to fall to enable them to catch larks. The great reaction, which sets in every year with them, has set in again, and these are the first evidences of the new awakening.

The Democratic State Committee, it is understood, has gone back on its Chairman, called a new meeting to rescind the action fixing the State Convention in May, and at Pittsburgh, and to fix a later day and another place. The boys on the committee, it seems, ran away with it at the late meeting, and the elders have been compelled to step in and stop the riot.

A general bill, to give to the Courts of Common Pleas power to fill all vacancies in the office of County Treasurer, was postponed in the Senate, this morning. Mr. Playford had it in charge; and the suspicion that it was a general bill to meet a specific case in Fayette county, caused it to go over. It will hardly be reached again.

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1874.
SENATE.

Mr. WEST, from the Finance Committee, reported with amendments, the House bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with amendments the House bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors totally disabled. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. ANTHONY called attention to the practice of the Senate in ordering bills to be printed when introduced. He said bills of a private nature were frequently printed two or three times, first upon their introduction, again after having passed, and probably were never read by any one. He hoped that hereafter Senators would not ask to have private bills printed upon their introduction, but wait until they should be reported from committee.

Mr. GORDON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House bill exempting from the provisions of the act of February 18, 1793, all boats employed on internal waters and canals in any State, and providing that all such boats as have sails or propelling machinery of their own shall not be subject to the navigation laws, excepting such as are employed in trade with Canada, shall be exempt from payment of all customs or other fees.

Mr. WINDOM moved to take up the bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to make a permanent settlement upon public lands of the United States.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported unfavorably on a resolution from the Minnesota Legislature asking for an investigation into affairs of the Pension Office. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to authorize the Librarian of Congress to send books to the Governor of Iceland. Referred.

The following bills upon the calendar passed:

House bill for the inspection of disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the army.

Senate bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

Unfinished business being next in order, the Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in Territories of the United States was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Wright to recommit the bill.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew that motion and offered several verbal amendments, which were accepted by the chairman of committee.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to strike out section 21 of the bill, giving a right of way to any railroad company organized under the act through unoccupied public lands of the United States, in any State, to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of the center of such railroad, with authority to take from such public lands material for the construction and maintenance of the road, and ground for station buildings, depots and shops, not to exceed forty acres for each one hundred miles of road. Agreed to.

Mr. RAYARD moved to strike out the 14th section of the bill, which authorizes any corporation organized under the act to acquire by purchase or gift any lands in the vicinity of its road, or through which the same may pass, and convey the same in such manner as the Directors may prescribe. Agreed to.

Mr. PRATT moved to amend the 8th section of the bill so as to grant 320 acres of public land in the Territories for station buildings and shops, for every ten miles of road, instead of forty acres, as prescribed by the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON moved an amendment requiring every road organized under the act to maintain for seven years after its road is open where books shall be kept and open at all times for inspection. Agreed to.

Mr. MAGER moved to amend the first section so as to provide that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment forbidding the construction of any road across an Indian reservation.

Mr. SARGENT moved a substitute therefor, so as to provide that a road shall not cross an Indian reservation unless the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior be first obtained.

Pending discussion the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail officers to command the second expedition of the Palestine Exploring Society, soon to take the field on the east side of the Jordan.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill to repeal all moieties. He stated that the bill referred to only one branch of the subject, which the committee was still considering, and which in due time would be reported on.

Mr. WOOD said the bill had not received the vote of the committee, and in his opinion did not go far enough.

The bill was ordered to printed and recommitted.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Woodford, to prevent officers of the United States from receiving or being paid any money beyond their fixed salaries, came up and was discussed. Mr. Woodford explaining and advocating the bill and Messrs. Dawes and Butler, of Massachusetts, opposing it as not being sufficiently matured.

In the course of the debate Mr. MERRIAM, who had introduced the bill originally, stated that on the morning after he had done so a government officer had passed himself on the floor and in a very excited manner approached him, saying "this bill will ruin me. It takes away the carriage which I use, and it is impossible for me to get along without it." He said it was very hard on him, especially on his wife, and he saw no objection to her riding when he did not want the carriage. He (Mr. Merriam) told him as he now told the House, that the Republican party could not afford longer to carry the wishes of public officers.

After further debate, Mr. WOODFORD, admitting that there were some practical objections to the bill in the present shape, moved to refer it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill was so referred—yeas 126, nays 68.

Mr. SPEER moved that the committee have leave to report at any time.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

The House then resumed consideration of the currency bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR opposed the bill.

Mr. CONGER discussed the question as a conflict between capital and labor, between wealth and poverty, between a few thousand favorites of fortune and the million sons of toil. From every quarter came ominous signs of warning, and low murmurs of dissatisfaction. Scarcely had Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, proclaimed that he would hold no more companionship with those who would vote for more currency than the citizens of his own State took him at his word, and with sorrow withdrew from his communion and hid Senatorial honors from his longing vision. [Laughter.] Even the Granite State had cast off a party whose leaders in the House had forgotten the grand mission of the Republican party to care for the poor and lowly and protect the toiling millions from the encroachments of monopoly and wealth.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill, and took for the text of his remarks a sentence of a very remarkable paper written a few years ago by Thomas Carlyle, under a title which was suggestive to day. "Shooting Niagara, and after." Discussing some of the things that made up his title, he said that they had a very vulgar, homely proverb in England, "Cheap and nasty." There was a poignancy in that homely adage which ought not to be misunderstood. It was a rude, indignant protest of human nature against elements which sought for quantity at the expense of quality; which sought for bulk at the expense of truth and usefulness. That characterized his (Mr. Garfield's) opinion of the policy which seemed to have been fixed upon by a majority of the two Houses. They were proposing now to make a surrender of reality in the name of appearances, to get empty shadows and names, and lose the solid substance which names ought to represent. In the course of eleven years he had seen no day so fraught with consequences great and farreaching as this day. Referring to efforts at repudiation in 1867 and 1868, he said that the American conscience had responded to those efforts in the election of General Grant to the Presidency on the marked and distinct issue that repudiation should have no nurse or abiding place in the American republic. That verdict had been sealed when in his first annual message to Congress Grant declared that no man should have any place, honor, trust or profit who did not repudiate repudiation, and who was not willing to do his utmost to preserve the public faith untarnished. That great victory had been gained in the name of honor, in the name of truth, and the country moved forward in its career of prosperity. The next great battle fought was in 1870, when the demand for specie rang through the halls of Congress as it rang through them to-day. The pending proposition he regarded as a proposition to tumble out the ballast, spread all sails and give the ship of national credit to the lightning and the gale. He believed that the proposition was fraught with immense and measureless mischief. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had, the other day, compared the circulating medium to quart pots and yardsticks. He would take that comparison, and would reply to it that yard-sticks were not reduced, but were kept to the standard of antiquity and of law. That was what he wanted to do with the currency. He desired realities, not shadows; not the gift of fruits which tempt the eyes but turn to ashes on the lips. He believed the day was not far distant when a city would come up from those lowest down in the scale of humble laborers, on whom the dead weight of depreciation would fall with the most crushing power, cursing the day when they were deluded by legerdemain and sophistry.

Mr. KASSON argued to convince the men from the East that there was some good sense and justice in the demand made by the West and South for more banking facilities. If the East did not want free banking the West did, in order to establish what banks they could utilize. If the East did not want an increase of currency let the West have it. The West and South would be content if they could have what banking facilities and currency they could use. He believed that in these respects the Senate bill would be more beneficial to the people of the West than the House bill. He put it to his Western colleagues, however, whether it would not be better to take exclusively for the States that had a deficiency the forty-six millions, which was all that they could use for some years to come, instead of adopting the free banking system for the West and South.

Mr. RANDALL addressed the House in favor of a return to specie basis, and against any increase of national bank notes.

Mr. ROBERTS, of New York, argued against the bill, and at the close of the debate, various amendments were offered by Messrs. Maynard, Merriam, Farwell and Mitchell, and then Mr. Maynard demanded the previous question.

The excitement which had been growing on the subject all the afternoon was intensified when the opponents of the bill, under the lead of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who desired to have the Senate bill substituted for it, voted down the previous question—ayes 72, nays 146. This gave Butler control of the question, and he promptly, amid great confusion and excitement, moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Tuesday next, stating that he would follow that vote with a motion to go to the Speaker's table and take up and pass the Senate bill. The motion to postpone was carried—yeas 133, nays 121. Mr. Maynard, who had charge of the bill, voted aye in order that he might move to reconsider. Most of the opponents of expansion voted against the postponement.

Mr. BUTLER then moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table.

It was now five o'clock, and a motion to adjourn was interposed and by vote by tellers was carried—117 to 100.

Mr. BUTLER demanded the yeas and nays, desiring to have the currency question settled in to-day's session.

The motion to adjourn was carried and the House adjourned.

The bill comes up first thing after reading of the journal to-morrow.

ACCIDENT ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

A Boat Containing Nine Fishermen Capsized in a Storm---The Whole Party Immersed---Seven Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL., April 9, 1874.

A party of fishermen, nine in number, were driving piles about two miles from land, in Lake Michigan, opposite this village, for the purpose of buoying their fishing boats, when the wind came up suddenly and capsized their boat, drowning seven of the party.

Later reports of the disaster gives the following particulars: The storm suddenly swept fearfully over the lake, detaching the boat containing the fishermen from its moorings and driving it rapidly out to sea. Apprehending their perilous position the men lashed themselves to the craft and awaited the result, as they were powerless. The boat was finally capsized, dashing the whole party into the chilling water. The accident was witnessed by crowds of horrified spectators on shore, who felt it sure death to venture on the lake to assist them. One by one they became exhausted and sank until but two remained, who pushed out from the boat, boldly striking for shore. A fisherman named Hessler jumped into a small boat moored to shore and started to their assistance, and by almost superhuman efforts rescued them. The bodies of Theodore Ohmich, Joseph Ertel, Fritz Klessandorf and Conrad Mowershal were recovered to-day. The bodies of Henry Ohmich, Henry Clauser and Joseph Schellitt have not yet been recovered. Peter Ringenberg and Alexander Ohmich were saved. The bodies that were recovered were still lashed to the boat.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1874, 1 A. M.
PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Lower Lake region, fresh and brisk winds, veering to north and northwest, and snow or rain, followed by clearing weather over Lake Erie during the day and over Lake Ontario at night.

For New York—Cloudy weather will prevail, with rain, snow, and east to north winds, increasing to brisk and high. For the Middle States, brisk and high east to north winds and rain, changing to snow in the interior partly as snow, the former shifting to north and west over the western portion during the afternoon and evening. For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, and the Southern States east of the Mississippi, fresh and brisk north and west winds, lower temperature and clear and clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region, Iowa and Missouri, generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, mostly from the west.

Midnight Bulletin.
APRIL 9, 1874—10:45 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	
Cairo	30.03	41	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.84	32	N.	Lt. snow.
Davenport	30.08	32	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.13	33	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.91	26	N. W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.07	29	N.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.09	37	E.	Fair.
Louisville	30.13	41	....	Clear.
Louisville	29.84	32	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.04	40	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	29.94	37	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.09	39	....	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.70	32	N. E.	Lt. snow.
Shreveport	30.11	45	W.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.09	39	W.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	26	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.15	45	N. W.	Clear.
Yankton	30.02	42	S.	Clear.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1874.

SPECIAL AGENT JAYNE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Announcement is made of the acceptance of the resignation of Special Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne, dating March 8th. The letter of acceptance, it is said, compliments Jayne for his zeal in the service of the government.

ARREST OF A HOMICIDE.

Clough, who shot Dooney Harris Tuesday night, was arrested last night while playing cards in a saloon, three blocks from the scene of the notable homicide.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Michael Cavanaugh and John Geary, laborers, quarreled while drunk last night about their fealty to the Union, and Cavanaugh was fatally stabbed.

Charge Against a Lady in Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 9, 1874.

Quite an excitement prevailed to-day in consequence of the arrest of Mrs. Lucy Shrigley, a highly esteemed lady of this city, on an affidavit sworn out under the direction of the whisky ring, charging the band with unlawfully obstructing the sidewalk by kneeling, praying and singing on the pavement in front of the saloon kept by one Late Riley. The trial is set for to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

New Minister to China.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Russian Mennonites.

BILLS BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

CLOSE OF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VOTES.

Great Excitement Among Members of the House.

Statement of Sanborn at the Hearing Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1874.

The New Minister to China.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of B. F. Avery to be Minister to China. Mr. Low, the present Minister, has done efficient service at the Imperial Court of Tung Chi, especially in pressing the perplexing audience question, which was satisfactorily disposed of a few months ago by the Emperor receiving the representatives of the outside nations. Mr. Low returned home on leave last fall, and a short time since tendered his resignation. Seward, the present Consul General at Shanghai, has for some time been figuring for the post with the earnest support of the Secretary of State. The latter, notwithstanding the charges pending against Seward in the administration of his Consulate, tried to force the appointment, and had succeeded so far as to induce the California Senator to agree to take the Consul Generalship for Avery while Seward was to be Minister. When the nominations reached the President the original plan was carried out, the President ordering the nomination of Avery. Mr. Avery some years ago, was the editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and is now the conductor of the *Overland Monthly*.

The Mennonites.

It is known that an application has been made to our government by about 50,000 Mennonites residing in Southern Russia, near the shores of the Black and Azov seas, to be permitted to occupy different portions of our public lands in small but compact bodies. A bill has been submitted to each House of Congress to enable this people to effect a permanent settlement as requested. Senator Windom will push that in the Senate to-morrow. It is proposed to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from sale or settlement by homestead or pre-emption five thousand acres of the public lands not mineral or otherwise appropriated, and to hold the same for five years subject to settlement and entry by these people. Many Senators express objections to the bill on the ground that it is inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. The meeting any particular class from the equal operation of all the laws, the Mennonites being opposed to wars and therefore unwilling to perform military duty.

The Debate on the Banking and Currency Bill

was brought to a close in the House this afternoon. The speeches, although confined to fifteen minutes, were among the strongest that have yet been delivered. When the previous question was demanded the House was unusually full. There were also a large number of Senators on the floor. Mr. Maynard's motion for the previous question was defeated by a vote of 77 to 124, and several leading members of the opposition he was immediately recognized. His object was to take up the bill which had recently passed the Senate, and pass it, according to the order of the House, a postponement of the pending bill till Tuesday next, which was carried by a vote of 134 to 122. Mr. Butler moved to reconsider the latter vote and to lay the latter motion on the table, pending which the House adjourned, so that Butler's motion comes up as unfinished business for consideration immediately after the reading of the journal. As the object of the postponement was avowed to be for the purpose of taking up the Senate bill, the Republicans claim, and claim, that the vote is significant, and that it indicates a substantial victory for them to-morrow. This is not admitted by Maynard's friends. Of the entire delegation from New England, New York and New Jersey, the only votes in the affirmative were Butler, Mellish and Hazelton. From the Ohio section fifty-two votes are recorded in the negative. Pennsylvania was divided, eleven voting in the affirmative and twelve in the negative. Delaware was voted aye, as did also one from Maryland. The other five Maryland representatives voted no. The Southern States, from Virginia to Texas, each gave a majority in the affirmative except Texas, which had four in the negative. Every member from Kentucky voted in the affirmative and twelve in the negative. Five affirmative majorities except Illinois, which had nine in the negative and eight in the affirmative. Forty-five Democrats voted in the affirmative, so that if this vote was a fair indication and the inflation scheme is adopted, the responsibility must rest with them. The representatives of Boston, New York with the exception of one, Mr. Mellish, Baltimore, Mobile, Chicago and Detroit voted in the negative. A majority from Philadelphia, one from New Orleans, both from Cincinnati and two out of the three from St. Louis voted in the affirmative. After the House had adjourned there was a good deal of excitement among members, and it is certain that there will be a great amount of canvassing to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1874.

THE SANBORN INQUIRY.

The Committee on Ways and Means had another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn furnishes a statement of his receipts and expenditures under his control, showing he had received $213,518 and had expended $156,438. This latter sum was itemized, the chief items being $43,875 paid to W. G. Morrison and two assistants in Europe; $28,000 to Prescott for services, coal expenses and disbursements; $25,000 for Treasury and Secretary; $4,000 for salary of secretary; $3,220 to District Attorney Bliss; $878 to Waddell; $10,000 for personal expenses, etc. Sanborn stated that no moneys were paid for obtaining contracts, or in connection with legislation, or with allowance of claims at the Treasury Department, and that while nothing had been realized by the syndicate's treasury from his disbursements to Morrison in Europe, yet if allowed to continue he thought he could turn in over five millions from information furnished by him.

CLAIMS FOR CARRYING MAILS IN THE LATE CIVIL WAR STATES.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard the Postmaster General, his First Assistant and the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury in regard to the nature and present condition of a large mass of claims for carrying mails in the Southern States before the war. After considerable discussion it was referred to Messrs. Tyner, Loughridge and Hancock as a sub-committee.

End of the Great Cock Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HOBART, IND., April 9, 1874.

The cocking battle was resumed this morning. Four cocks were pitted. The Louisville cocks were eager for the fray, but the Chicago cocks cowardly and helpless, showing no fight. Monroe's cocks were examined and all found in the same condition. O'Neil and the Kentuckians were accused of poisoning the Chicago chickens, and the battle broke up in a general row. Thus ended the greatest Northern and Southern cocking main. The sports all returned to Chicago this afternoon. There were between seven hundred and one thousand sporting men here, representing the principal cities of the North and South.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion at a Saw Mill,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
SPENCER'S, IND., April 9, 1874.

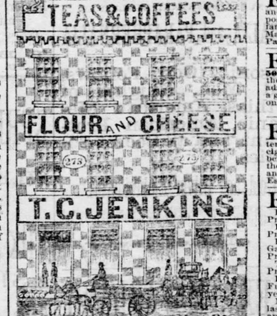
A saw mill near this place exploded yesterday, instantly killing Benj. Many, and wounding Wm. Grant and Bud Allen. Grant cannot live.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 9.—The eighteenth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 273; necessary to choice, 137. Dawes, 91; Hoar, 72; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Sanford 9; Banks, 7; Washburne, 4; Whittier, 1.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. J. C. Jenkins.



CHEAPEST
Flour AND Grocery House
IN PITTSBURGH.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
The Great White River Flour.
Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

PERJURY IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

LONDON, April 9.—The trial of Jean Luie for perjury began to-day.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION—SCHOOL CHILDREN KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, April 10, 5 A. M.—The steam boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded yesterday with terrible effect. A large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air and crashed into a schoolhouse full of children, three of whom were instantly killed and thirty are reported more or less injured.

Three thousand colliers are on strike in Somersetshire.

France.

THE ESCAPE OF HENRI ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, April 9.—The government have received dispatches confirming the report of the escape of Rochefort and his companions.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S POSITION IN JEOPARDY.

LONDON, April 10, 6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* represents that the Conservatives and Ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Prince Bismarck by Gen. Von Manteuffel.

Spain.

IMPRACTICABLE PLAN OF SERRANO.

BAYONNE, April 9.—The Carlist Junta has dispatches from Madrid asserting that Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Somorrostro has been declared impracticable by the Council of War, and that General de la Concha has left for conference with Serrano.

GENERAL CONCHA WILL SUCCEED SERRANO.

LONDON, April 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid states that Serrano will return to that city, and that General Concha will succeed him in command of the troops operating against the Carlists. It is believed that Serrano will call a convention.

Marine News.

GLASGOW, April 9.—The steamship Italy, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 9.—Consols 92@92¾. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent., which is 1-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate; no change made in Bank of England rate of discount today, which remains 4½. 5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do, 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾. New York Central, 91; Erie, 32; Erie preferred, 57. Spirits petroleum, 9½d; refined, 11d. Turpentine, 33s 3d.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes, 59 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton quiet at 8½@8⅝ sales, all American, 7,500 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 44s 9d. Bacon—long clear, 37s 6d; short, 42s 6d. Tallow, 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 9.—Refined petroleum, 33¾ francs.

FORT WAYNE.

Proposed Exposition of Mechanical, Industrial and Fine Arts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., April 9, 1874.

At the Exposition mass meeting last night resolutions were adopted indorsing the project to establish an exposition of mechanical, industrial and fine arts in connection with the annual agricultural fair to be held in this city on September 8th, 1874. A guarantee fund of thirty thousand dollars was pledged. A committee of three from each ward was appointed to present the matter to the citizens. The meeting was in every respect an enthusiastic and practical one.

Suits Against a Telegraph Company Director.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
DAYTON, O., April 9, 1874.

Major General Wood, of the United States Army, has filed answer to suits brought against him in Montgomery Common Pleas Court, which grew out of his operations in stock of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, of which he was Director. Plaintiffs claim damages on the ground that he procured their stock, to be transferred to the Western Union Company, by fraudulent representations as to the condition of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, and also by representing that it was not to be so transferred. Defendant's answer is a complete denial of all material allegations of plaintiffs' petition, except that he was Director of the company and purchased the stock, but not by fraudulent representations.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder of an Aged Couple.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, O., April 9, 1874.

An aged couple named Haywood, living on a farm between Halida and Gomer, were murdered last evening by a man named Goodman, who is now under arrest, and confesses to shooting the old people, who were seventy years of age. Goodman is a young married man living in the neighborhood, and has been engaged in peddling washing machines through the country. My informant can give no further particulars of the dreadful tragedy, and in the absence of any telegraph on the railroad nothing further can be learned to-night.

Shooting Himself with a Pistol.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Last night T. H. Powers, residing at 731 Wabash avenue, came down town to the Brevoort House and took a room. About seven o'clock today a pistol shot was heard in his room, and on entering he was found dead, having shot himself through the head with a pistol. His friends say he has for some days past shown signs of mental aberration.

Simon Girty, the "White Savage."

In the stirring times of the Old Pioneers, no name on the whole border was so universally dreaded as that of Simon Girty, "The White Savage," as called by Peckenpaugh, from 1778, when Girty, Elliott, McKee, and other well-known tories fled to the Indians from Kentucky, down to 1794, when the power of the Ohio tribes was forever crushed by "Mad Anthony Wayne," scarce a massacre, or scalping raid occurred but what the Girtys—for there were three brothers of them—were at the bottom. The hated name was a terror in every border'er's cabin, and its mere mention would cause women's cheeks to blanch, and children's hair to stand with

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1874.

PREPARATIONS for the proper observance of Decoration Day are already actively on foot in a number of towns and cities.

THE report that General LEGGETT, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation of that office, is pronounced by the Washington *Star* to be without the slightest foundation in fact.

A DISMAL Bourbon paper has a droning article on "The Burdens of Life." One of them—and by no means the least—is the dreary task of wading through it own turbid columns.

THE St. Louis *Times* proposes, in its reorganization of the Democracy, to leave out all the vices which have characterized it in times past. The *Times*, we think, will have mighty little material left as a basis to work upon.

IT IS said that BOB. TOOMBS has written a private letter, in which he decares that under no circumstances will he again consent to run for Congress. Good. He is still the most unreconstructed rebel in the South, and raves war and rebellion as much as ever.

SENATOR WADE, when a member of the Santo Domingo commission, told our government that either Great Britain or Prussia would soon take possession of that island, if we did not accept it when offered. His prophesy now seems likely to be fulfilled.

IF THE Senate Committee on Postoffices keep their promise to report a Postal Telegraph bill "which shall be free from all the objectionable features of the original measure," they must omit the enacting clause. The people desire none of this costly experimentalism.

THE exports of produce from the port of New York for the week ending April 7, amounted to $4,742,056, against $5,010,645 for the corresponding week of 1873. The total exports since the first of January amount to $73,704,976, against $69,398,543 for the corresponding period of last year.

A NOVEL shipment was that made from Boston a few days ago, for Buenos Ayres, of fifteen young ladies sent out to run sewing machines. Yankee girls have very winning ways, and it is quite possible that inducements may be made to them before they have been out there long to change their names.

THE resignation of Secretary RICHARDSON would undoubtedly give general satisfaction. Justly or unjustly, he appears to have lost public confidence, and confidence in his management having been thus impaired, it is an open question whether anything he might, as Secretary, do in the future, would be likely to restore it.

IN A case involving the question of the liability of towns for the issue of bonds in aid of railroads, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the fact that the bonds were illegally issued does not make them worthless in the hands of an innocent holder. This decision will operate to the advantage of many bankers and bondholders.

THE Toledo *Blade* says: "Pittsburgh now claims to be the most filthy city in the Union—and no other city seems disposed to dispute her claim." The *Blade* misuses language. Pittsburgh does not "claim"—this unenviable notoriety—she simply confesses it. If any "claim" has been urged, it must have been made by our Street Commissioners. But they do represent the people in this respect.

WE COMMEND the following extract from the Springfield *Republican*, a New England paper by no means in love with Republicanism, and published on the threshold of the theater of the late contest in Connecticut, to the consideration of the Pittsburgh *Post*: "The New York *World* and other partisan organs of that stripe will doubtless try to twist this result into a vote of confidence in the Democratic party. But it is nothing of the sort."

ONE of the sections of our State Fish law is a model of legislative perspicacity and wisdom. It provides, among other things, that "no person shall have in his or her possession, after the same has been *killed*, any black bass, pike or pickerel, *except alive for stocking other waters*." Shades of LINDLEY MURRAY! How he would have gloried in catching the framers of this astute provision by the gills, and in treating them as the old lady served her eels.

"NEW MEXICO is in a great state of excitement at the prospect of putting a new star on the flag."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The reasons which have been assigned for the admission of that Territory into the Union of States are inadequate. Congress has declared that no new State should be admitted which has not the population necessary to entitle it to one Representative. New Mexico is still more than thirty thousand short of the requisite number.

THE Philadelphia papers publish a statement of the duties on imports received at the custom house at that port, for March. The total amount was $826,741 08, being an increase of $24,013 25 over the corresponding month of 1873, and a total increase from the first of January of $336,017 84 over the corresponding period of last year. A very large proportion of the duties paid was on goods imported in American vessels, being $433,064 91 on direct entries, and $194,208 69 on withdrawal entries, an average of more than three-fourths of the entire amount paid. This is a gratifying exhibit.

WHAT is that umbilical cord which everywhere unites Democracy with Tammany? The General Committee of that infamous organization ordered a salute of a hundred guns in honor of the result in Connecticut, and they also have it under consideration to call a mass meeting to indulge in some oratorical thunder concerning the same matter. We are not informed as to whether TWEED celebrated the "victory" in his enforced retirement, or not, but there can be doubt whatever that he was in full accord with the sympathetic manifestations of his whilom cronies and subordinates.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the Presbyterian clergymen of Chicago, looking to the inauguration of Sunday afternoon lectures on subjects calculated to prove interesting and beneficial to that large class of the population who are never known to enter a church. The carrying out of a similar project in our own city would, we think, be likely to be attended with decided advantage. As the Chicago *Journal* pertinently observes: "There are countless objects that would prove highly interesting to the kind of people it is designed to reach, and which, if properly discussed, would not be without an elevating influence." Besides, it might ultimately lead to a Sunday library opening.

DEMOCRATICALLY considered, the present situation of politics in Tennessee looks like a clear case of cruelty to animals. Every Congressional district has from six to a dozen candidates anxiously scanning the political horizon, and not knowing what a day may bring forth. The latest proposition is for a general convention to be held, composed of "straightouts" and "independents," to secure the nomination of CHEATHAM for Governor, and the indorsement of ANDREW JOHNSON for United States Senator, "in order to conciliate all sides." JOHNSON or a row, seems to be the motto of a large portion of the Democratic rank and file of that State, and unless a treaty of some kind can be patched up with them, the party seems bound to drift to inevitable disaster.

A RADICAL revolution appears to be silently going on in the agricultural industries of the Southern States. Ever since the war the planters of the cotton belt have persisted in devoting three-fourths of their arable land to the cultivation of that staple, and in putting the remainder in grain. This, of course, within a few years led to the almost total extinction of the hog crop, for there was no grain upon which to feed them. That in turn forced the people to the merchant for bacon, flour, meat, oats, hay and almost every other article in the long line of provisions needed for the subsistence of man and beast. And thus Louisville, Cincinnati and other Western and Northern cities became literally the smoke-houses and corn-cribs of the farmers and other populations of the South. For a number of months past, however, the press of those States has strenuously urged a revolution in the mode of cultivating the soil. The appeal has been successful, and probably not more than half of the land cultivated this year will be devoted to cotton; the plan being to first sow enough wheat, oats, barley, hay, and corn to amply supply home consumption, and devote whatever time and labor can be spared after that to the production of cotton. There is wisdom in this; the gross revenues of the country will not be at all diminished by a short crop of cotton. We in reality get more money for a small crop than we do for a large one. In 1870-71 we raised 4,347,006 bales in the United States, and sold them for $306,376,982, while in 1871-72 we produced only 2,974,350 bales, and got $327,178,010, or over $20,000,000 more for the small crop than the large one.

WHY THEY HATE FOREIGNERS.

Baron RICHTHOFEN is one of the few European travelers who, in recent times, have entered China from the west, and he has thoroughly explored extensive portions of the empire not before visited by any European savant. As many of the most familiarly current statements concerning China and the Chinese, rest rather on conjecture or imagination than on solid inquiry, Baron RICHTHOFEN's remarks on the subject are often valuable, even when they simply repeat facts generally believed already. In a lecture lately delivered at Berlin, the Baron gave a condensed account of what he saw and thought while sojourning among the Chinese.

After wandering for months over the saline steppes of Central Asia, vast tracts for which political geography has no names, the traveler suddenly finds himself surrounded by completely different scenery. Smiling valleys, fruitful fields, well wooded hills are seen on all sides, while the most energetic human activity is everywhere visible. On the streams all flowing towards the East, boats of all sizes ply to and fro, in the fields farmers are busy with the work of cultivation, in the towns and villages trade flourishes. Wherever he goes the stranger is equally struck with the multitudinous signs of lively industry and with the becoming deportment of the people in their intercourse with one another. He easily perceives that he is among an instructed people, a people among whom even exist some traces of a former cultivation of the fine arts. But the most obvious and impressive feature of Chinese life in those Western provinces is the busy industry. There, the people are strictly homogenous; they are one people, of a single race, speaking one language, practicing one religion and regulated by one political Constitution.

Baron RICHTHOFEN, remarking that China is equal in extent to all Europe with the omission of Russia, estimates the population at three hundred and sixty-one millions, nearly the largest estimate ordinarily given. Europeans are wont, says the Baron, to think meanly of Chinese civilization, because built upon other foundations than their own. But if we hope to overawe the Chinese with our culture, we deceive ourselves egregiously, the Baron thinks. In fact, they repay our contempt in full measure. They regard our knowledges with derision, shrug their shoulders at our lack of grace and dignity in deportment, and fairly laugh out at our brief history, their own history running away backward into gray antiquity. Our warlike weapons and steamships do impress them considerably, but the effect is greatly lessened by the fact that the wonderful objects mentioned can be bought, obtained for money.

The Baron admits, however, that of the only two highly developed civilizations in the world, the Chinese possess one. It is wholly and absolutely their own, elaborated without foreign aid, and in this fact we have the cause and the explanation of the conceit and arrogance with which they regard the possession. They ascribe the origin of it themselves to the Emperor FOHI, three thousand four hundred years before the Christian era, though their written traditions reach only the Emperor YAO 2,000 years before that date. Whatever the origin it is their own work, each successive generation taking it up as it was left by the preceding. Except their religion and somewhat of art, they have received nothing from abroad. Authority on one side and reverence on the other constitute the principle, the fundamental condition of the continued existence of the Chinese empire. Law regulates the relation of the Emperor and the people, of fathers and sons, of elder and younger brothers, of man and wife, of friend and friend. Break down the sentiment which gives effect to this bond, and the Chinese empire must go to pieces. This the Chinese themselves well know, and hence their hostility to foreign influence. They fully believe also that the foreigners will some day be driven from the coast.

OUR distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. F. R. BRUNOT, is reported, a few days ago, to have claimed for temperance agitation the merit of saving the American people from destruction. Possibly we do not quite correctly state the claim, but the purport of it was, that by the agitation of the temperance cause benefits of even national significance have been produced. Of course Mr. BRUNOT was thinking of the entire movement in favor of moderation in the use of strong drink, a movement which was begun in this country more than a generation ago, and which, from the beginning, has never entirely ceased to exert influence in one or another of the many forms it has assumed. Sometimes the agitation has seemed to cease almost entirely. It found slight if any mention in the newspapers, and even the preachers treated intemperance as merely one of the many vices which religion is adapted to control and overcome. But such calm has probably never been universal for any long time, and there have been periods when agitation of the subject has raged like a tempest throughout the country. Such a period occurred between 1840 and 1846. Those were the days of the Washingtonian movement, when a drunken career seemed to be the essential foundation for popularity. In those days there was a temperance society in New York which had 16,000 members, while one in St. Louis numbered 7,500. In 1842 WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated all over the country as a temperance festival. In Baltimore 3,000 reformed drunkards marched in procession through the streets. So high ran the tide of enthusiasm, that any man who had ruined himself and his family by drunkenness and was not ashamed to proclaim his own past degradation, could feel sure of the admiration and confidence of a very large proportion of his fellow countrymen. The women were even more demonstrative than the men in declaring their respect for the unfortunate individual who had made up his mind not to be unfortunate any longer.

Still, there can be no question that good greatly predominated over evil among the results of the movement in those days, and the impression produced by it was felt for many years. It was seen in the greatly diminished production of ardent spirits as well as in the more temperate habits of the people. These results were the proper and natural effects of legitimate agitation. Though, as already hinted, there were some displays of perverted feeling and judgment and much extravagance in the form of ultraism, the methods used never encroached upon the law, never violated individual liberty, and seldom outraged reverence for sacred things. At length, after years of successful reform, some apostles of the movement, disgusted because they could not have entirely their own way with everybody, determined to appeal to the Legislatures for legal prohibition, with the results of reaction familiar to the intelligent and certain to be repeated wherever the same step is taken.

ONE of the members of the new English Parliament has been compelled to resign his seat in that body for the simple reason that one of the business firms with which he is connected, as a sleeping partner only, held a contract for carrying the mails in all of their steamers from the mainland to one of the little Scottish islands, and, although the exact amount of pecuniary interest which the member had in the matter was forty-five dollars a year, the fact was considered sufficient to render it impossible for him to retain his seat in the House of Commons. In view of the paltry amount of his interest, and of the fact that the firm carry the mails for the convenience of the government itself, on steamers which they are compelled to run for their own purposes, and without which the people of the island would have no mails at all, the case looks a little like straining at a gnat; but if a similar rigid observance of the political proprieties were to prevail Congressionally in our own country, a good many resignations would presently be in order.

APROPOS of the threat of Mr. HAINES, who is about to retire from the office of Commissioner of Customs, that he will presently give the "public some startling facts concerning the official conduct of Secretary RICHARDSON and his assistant," why—if he has been cognizant of any dereliction of duty on the part of either or both of these officials—has he not already made public the knowledge he possessed? We do not affirm that Mr. HAINES has no damaging secrets concerning them locked up in his own breast, but if they are damaging, why are they there? Whatever revelations he may make, and however they may affect the character of "the Secretary and his assistant," they certainly will not, under the circumstances, redound to the credit of Mr. HAINES.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Providence has just chosen three women to its school board.

A newspaper, to be published on the cars, is the latest novelty.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is the latest suggestion for the Massachusetts Senatorship.

The Whittier vote for Senator from Massachusetts does not show any signs of falling off.

Chicago is becoming ill-noted throughout the country for its incessant ecclesiastical brawls.

The Prohibitionists succeeded admirably in Connecticut—in placing the Democracy in power.

Cannot something be done to reconcile the statements of Secretary Richardson and Sanborn?

Peste! In some portions of Iowa the grasshoppers are said to be already appearing by the millions.

Indianapolis claims to be "a true daughter of Chicago." Well; all we can say is, that we are sorry for her.

Successful experiments with the Eucalyptus or fever tree are being made in different parts of the country.

Bread made with sea-water is recommended for patients suffering from dyspepsia, phthisic and scrofula.

Barnum's parting words to an agent whom he recently sent to Europe were, "Get thee to a mummyry! Go!"

The war waged by the women upon whisky shops has not progressed further South than Andy Johnson's town.

It is predicted that more people will og abroad this season than last, when the Austrian fair was one of the inducements.

The *Post* has been so long out of the way of celebrating victories, that its ecstacy over the Connecticut election is partonable.

The general impression seems to be that the Louisville library lottery was a swindle. It is a pity every lottery did not turn out that way, only more so.

The Postal Department has changed the name of Euba Dam postoffice in Essex county, New York, to Euba Mills. The considerations were moral.

Riel is giving the Canadians much trouble. He is a troublesome customer, and probably will not be quiet till he shall have been comfortably hanged.

Shad are so plentiful on the St. John's river, Florida, that they can be had at five cents each, or one dollar per barrel. Farmers are buying them for manure.

Nothing could exceed the impudence of our Street Commissioners in pretending to be street cleaners, except the pretense of the Democracy to be a reform party.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Vermont, have put their State agent under one hundred thousand dollar bonds for the faithful and honest performance of his duties.

The Connecticut Democracy will have next year the first United States Senator they have had since Mr. Toucey served them so faithfully fifteen or twenty years ago.

The real field for temperance effort is in the homes and the schools. Let one generation be brought up wisely and virtuously, and the millennium will draw amazingly near.

The greatest phenomena which now attracts public attention is Tweed's nervous system. Who would have thought that this Warwick of robbers had anything in the shape of nerves?

The Philadelphia *Star* likes the idea of taxing dogs for Centennial purposes, and figures out one hundred thousand dollars per annum—from fifty thousand dogs at two dollars per head.

The *London Times* does not contemplate the burning of Coomassie "with any satisfaction, as it affords the final proof of the gross error of involving ourselves in hostilities with semi-barbarous nations."

According to a backwoods preacher, "when the disciples came unto the tomb of Jesus, they found the door guarded by three Roman angels, with improved Springfield rifles and fixed bayonets."

Rahway, New Jersey, has the distinction of producing the youngest drunkard on record, there having been sent to the county jail from that place, the other day, a little fellow only six years of age, for intoxication.

Somebody's daughter, in New York, has eloped with a bogus Count, and there is great scandal thereat. These affairs so often happen in society there that people no longer sympathize with the parties victimized.

Nearly 2,000,000 Irish emigrants landed in New York during the last twenty-five years. The important feature of this migration exists in the fact that over $11,000,000 have been exported to Ireland by the emigrants since 1842.

Safety. Of the 305,157 registered letters forwarded from the New York postoffice last year, all were acknowledged by the offices to which they were sent save thirty-three. Most of the delinquents were obscure Southern offices.

General Imboden discovered, while operating in West Virginia during the war, a tract of land containing a large growth of black walnut and other woods. A company has now been formed to cut and ship these woods to market.

The imports of raw silk into New York and San Francisco were $511,517 for the month of March, against $747,526 same month last year. The imports of manufactures of silk into New York was $2,693,178, against $3,210,807 in March, 1873.

PERSONAL.

R. H. Stoddard, the poet, has been added to the *Scribner* staff, as the writer of the humorous department, "Etchings."

Miss Helen Dickens, daughter of the late Charles Dickens, has won much praise by a novel entitled "The Mill-Wheel."

Mr. Winans, who has lately taken Mr. Gladstone's London house, is a Baltimore merchant, who made a vast fortune in the Russian trade.

The statue of General Rawlins, now completed, is seven feet in height, and represents the deceased military chieftain in the full uniform of his rank—a Major General of the United States army. In the right hand the chieftain holds a pair of field glasses, and the left rests upon the hilt of his sword. The face, it is said, will be recognized at a glance by any one who knew him in life.

It seldom happens for a man to write the obituary notice of another whom he has killed. This occurred, however, in Mississippi, the other day, where a newspaper editor having shot and killed a man who attacked him, paid a gushing tribute to the memory of his victim in the next issue of his journal, laying special stress upon the gallantry with which he met his fate and fought to the last.

Three more American ladies are about to be married in Europe, to noblemen—Misses Jerome, Forbes, and Wickershall; the first two of New York, and the latter, of Philadelphia. Extensive preparations are being made for these forthcoming events, and resident Brother Jonathans in Paris, their wives and daughters are—as the Parisians say—on the *qui vive*. These weddings will take place at the American Legation in Paris.

Two members of a Philadelphia company, that includes some of the most solid and substantial men of New York as well as Philadelphia, have purchased the tract of land known as Philip's Point, upon the St. John's river, Florida, and within sight of Jacksonville, where they intend building a large first-class hotel of brick, running in connection therewith a steamer as ferry-boat, with a capacity of carrying one hundred and fifty passengers.

Wilhelm Von Kaulbach, the distinguished German artist who died the day before yesterday, was a master in every department of his art. His painting of "The Madhouse," in 1829, first brought him into general notice. Subsequently he illustrated some of the more notable works of Schiller, Klopstock, and Goethe. He executed a number of portraits, designs and illustrations, and in 1846 he published a series of designs illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard and the Fox," in which he displayed great skill as an animal painter. He also illustrated a portfolio edition of the four gospels, and the works of Shakespeare.

New Publications.

THE STORY OF A SUMMER; or, Journal Leaves from Chappaqua. By Cecelia Cleveland. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Chippaqua" was the residence of the late Horace Greeley, and many, for this reason, will enjoy the incidents and facts connected with the great journalist's life herewith incidentally presented. Its sketches, however, the inner life of the inmates of that famous place, especially the society of the fair author, who was a niece of Mr. Greeley. The book is quite readable, and of that type, too, to find plenty of admirers.

LINCOLN AND SEWARD. By Gideon Welles, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A peculiar interest is felt toward this timely production, in the fact that it uncovers to the public view, some important links of history of the dark days of the war, which might otherwise never have been brought to light. It contains remarks upon the Memorial Address of Charles Francis Adams, on the late W. H. Seward, in which it is shown that Mr. Lincoln was the great central figure and controlling mind of his administration. Mr. Welles also gives some valuable facts of memorable events in Mr. Lincoln's administration, and connected with the war, that are invaluable, and will serve as guide posts to the future historian. He very properly places Mr. Lincoln in his true position in history, and shows that he did not depend upon Seward, Chase or any other Cabinet officer.

ADVENTURES OF AN ATTORNEY IN SEARCH OF PRACTICE. By Sir George Stephen. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is a rare thing to have an inside view of the "quirks and turns" of law, and to learn the remarkable incidents of a lawyer's practice, as we have portrayed in this charming book. It is a species of romance, so admirably are the lights and shades depicted of "an attorney in search of practice." It gives some rich episodes and graphic sketches of the pitfalls by which many an unwary person is entrapped into the clutches of law, who have been rescued from infamy through the skillful and wise counsel of an honest lawyer. The unprofessional reader, as well as young members of the bar, will learn much in this book that will be instructive. The racy and abandon style of the author enhances its interest.

GEOLOGY. By Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S. With illustrations. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This little 18 mo. volume, 128 pp., belongs to the series of "Science Primers," so admirably adapted for young beginners. It gives information relating to sedimentary rocks, organic rocks, or rocks formed of the remains of plants and animals, igneous rocks, the crust of earth, etc. It is just the thing for young students, indeed advanced scholars, and the general reader will find the book convenient and instructive.

"NO INTENTIONS," a novel by Florence Marryat, published by D. Appleton & Co., and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., is an English story of much interest, and fully sustains the reputation of the writer in the domain of fiction. It forms No. 46 of Appleton's Library of Choice Novels, in paper covers.

LILIAN DALZELL. LANGLEY MANOR. Published by Loring, Boston, and for sale by Pittsburgh Book and News Company, 163 Wood street. These two novels, reproduced from English works, form a part of "Loring's Select Novels." They have been cordially welcomed by lovers of fiction.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE. HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, and for sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 25 cents each. The first treats of the "Origin of Metalliferous Deposits," "The Phenomena of Sleep," and the latter, "Insects of the Garden, their Habits," &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. Six times a year. March, 1874. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. This is the second number of this grand review. It contains articles on the Working Classes in Europe; Transit of Venus; Upper Schools; Practical Work in Painting; Our National Currency; Nationalism and Internationalism, and Books. These articles are scholarly and dignified, and much above the average of review papers. The best minds in Europe and this country are contributors to the *Review*. It deserves liberal patronage.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Conducted by E. L. Youmans. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale everywhere, seems to improve every issue. Its papers are of the most popular cast, and while scholarly, are couched in such language and so clearly presented, that unprofessional readers are interested and instructed. It is invaluable to professional men, for its progressive views, and for new light upon old subjects. The publishers spare neither money nor brain to make the work first-class in every respect.

THE ELECTIC MAGAZINE of Foreign Literature, April, 1874. W. H. Bidwell, editor. Published by E. R. Pelton, New York, and for sale everywhere, still maintains its high place in periodical literature. It occupies pre-eminence for choice selections of foreign publications.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY AND ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, conducted by J. G. Holland. Published by Scribner & Co., New York. While full notices appear frequently of this magazine, we refer to the publication to commend its high tone, elegant illustrated papers, and the sterling editorial management of Mr. Holland. While we do not always agree with the views of some of the editorial articles, yet we think it is a superb magazine for any family circle.

THE GALAXY. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. Reference has already been made to the April number of this admirable monthly. It is well named, for its "galaxy" of elegant contributors—writers occupying the highest round in literary circles. The variety of the contents of each number furnish a rich repast for all literary tastes. The editorial departments are conducted with signal ability. Its present popularity is the result of pure merit.

The Fallacy of Prohibition.

The *Journal of Commerce* refers to a report made to the Massachusetts Legislature, showing that under the existing Prohibitory law that State has more liquor shops open than any other New England State in proportion to her population, and she pays the Federal government thirty per cent. more for taxes on liquor than all the other New England States together. That the law makes drunkards is but a part of its evil consequences; it is the most fruitful cause of bribery and dishonesty among constables, judges and juries. The constabulary force of Massachusetts, whose peculiar business it is to execute the Liquor law, is a compact organization of bribe-takers and black-mailers (says the editor), if we may credit current reports. * * * Constables do not execute the law, because all their profits lie in letting it alone. As to judges and juries, we do not suppose that they, as a rule, accept bribes for acquitting persons caught in the act of selling liquor and clearly violating the law. But they acquit liquor-sellers oft-times in face of the most convincing proofs of guilt. We believe in the enforcement of laws (the editor says), holding that there is no better way to make bad laws odious and procure their repeal. But it is unjust to scold juries for letting off men who violate absurd and unpopular laws; and it is foolish to upbraid judges for putting their own constructions on laws which they privately detest. * * The Prohibitory law of Massachusetts has brought the administration of justice in the old Commonwealth into more disrepute than all other causes combined.

SOME experiments have been made recently in England with an apparatus termed the acrophone. This invention, it is claimed, will enable a miner to penetrate at once, and to a great distance, into a pit filled with choke damp, to remain there several hours, to carry his lamp with him without danger, and without depriving him of the free use of his arms. To prove these positive assertions the inventor, armed with his apparatus, entered a small hut which had been filled with a mixture of sulphurous and carbonic acid gases, and remained there about twenty minutes. While in the hut he constructed a box, to show the freedom of the arms. It was claimed that it would have been a good box if the hammer used had not been spoiled by the excessive amount of sulphur.

The "oldest inhabitant" lives in Massachusetts, and is a clergyman. He said in a recent sermon: "I have *seen* the speculator—the *man whom Christ drove from the temple* with a scourge of cords, who putteth his money in usury and speculates off the necessities of the poor."

Some of the old records of the town of Duxbury, Massachusetts, have just been unearthed: one of them, bearing date 1665, tells us that the town voted to purchase "one-half quire of paper, for use of the town," and such extravagance was criticised by the old inhabitants.

PROBABLE MURDER.

An Aged Berks County Farmer Attacked by Robbers and Beaten Nearly to Death.

[From the Allentown Chronicle.]

Mr. Henry Noll, a farmer, nearly seventy years of age, recently sold a property, and was paid $3,500 on April 1st. He lives about nine miles this side of Fleetwood, in Berks county, and on Friday night two men came to his house at about ten o'clock and wanted to sleep in his barn. Mr. Noll and his wife were alone in the house, and after obtaining permission to sleep in the barn, the men gained admittance to the house by saying that they wanted to get warm at the stove. Immediately the door was opened the men attacked Mr. Noll and his wife, and attempted to fasten them that they might search the house. The old lady and gentleman fought hard, and finally Mrs. Noll managed to get out of the house and attract the attention of a man riding by on horseback, who answered her calls for help, and rode up the lane toward the house. His approach frightened the robbers away, but Mr. Noll was left in such a bruised condition that it is expected he will die in a few days. Three of his ribs are broken, and there are supposed to be internal injuries of a serious character. Mrs. Noll has also been confined to her bed ever since, but her case is not considered dangerous. The robbers got no booty, their operations having been interrupted. Our informant, a resident of this city, is well acquainted with the family, which is held in high esteem in their community.

In Rhode Island last year there were married, couples of the following ages: Eighteen and fourteen, seventeen and fifteen, sixty-one and fifteen, seventy-six and thirteen. And yet such outrages upon common decency and public weal are strictly in accordance with the laws of that State.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery, the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT H. PATTERSON and JOHN H. STEWART, under the firm name of ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN H. STEWART retiring. The Livery business will be continued at the old stand, No. 6 Seventh avenue, by ROBERT H. PATTERSON, who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON,
JOHN H. STEWART.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1874.

I RESPECTFULLY ASK FOR MY successor a continuance of the patronage of my friends and the public.
JOHN H. STEWART.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

EXTENSIVE!
THE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR, AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; Best Worsted Suits, $33. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 49 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city.

REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Company
Will remove about the 15th of April to northwest corner of
SMITHFIELD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,
22 Diamond.
CASH A SPECIALTY.

George Whaley,
22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
MWF

NAYLOR'S
PHILADELPHIA
REGALIA EMPORIUM.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA
FOR
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.
Gold and Silver Embroideries.
Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address
Charles Naylor,
MWF 54 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

ALEX. McFARLAND,
(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.,)
NOW WITH
Charles Terheyden,
130 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign.
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.
MWF

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
F No. 190 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER PILE PIPE, for the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.
This instrument is now introduced to the notice of the profession and the public as far superior to anything used or known heretofore in the treatment of this distressing malady. By means of this instrument, astringent, soothing and alterative or healing parts without giving pain to the patient. The difficulties hitherto experienced in the proper application of remedies are entirely obviated by the peculiar construction of the instrument and the properties of the material used. Being made of hard rubber it is perfectly smooth, clean, and lasts for any length of time; will not corrode as metallic instruments do, thereby rendering the application poisonous and hurtful instead of beneficial. It has been submitted for trial to some of our best Physicians and Surgeons, who have in every instance given it their unqualified approval; and cures have been effected by its use in many cases which had resisted all treatment before.
Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.

BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantеens,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,
At Reduced Prices.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
97, 99 and 101 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL AND OFFICE
Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Furniture.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture of the Latest Designs.
Persons wishing to purchase this spring would do well to call on us.
T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
NO. 21 SMITHFIELD STREET.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

I. W. GRUBBS,
Wholesale Dealer in
COAL AND NUT COAL,
OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.
Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

DRY GOODS.

Wm. Semple.
Prints.
At 6½c. New Dark Prints.
At 8½c. Some of the Best Prints.
Muslins.
At 9c. a Fine Unbleached Muslin.
At 10c. 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin.
At 11c. Fine Soft Finish Muslin.
At 12½c. Extra Value in Bleached Muslin, Pillow Case Muslins.
6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Towels and Towelings.
At 8½c. All Linen Toweling.
At 8½c. All Linen Towels.
At 12½c. Fine Damask Crash.
At 18½c. Splendid Damask Towels.
At 15c. Wide Damask

INANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, 1874.

o time has Pittsburgh enjoyed any tages in the way of parties who are lof moneys for a brief period of time, g temporary, or what are known in n cities as "call loans." In New where a bank finds a surplus of the of depositors in its vaults, the offi- rthwith go to work to find some in- ent, safe beyond a peradventure, shall immediately realize them their in the event of there being a sudden anexpected call for them.

as of this description in New York, lelphia or Boston can always be ne- le at a lower rate of interest than long aper, commercial or otherwise, and ily price of these transactions forms ily quotations for money which our s may have from time to time ob- l in the Eastern market reports.

Pittsburgh, however, the case is far nt. Go into one of our banks , on the day when, by their state- they are shown to have a surplus hat required by law, of perhaps hun- of thousands of dollars, and endeav- nake arrangement for a temporary upon undoubted collaterals, and see our advances will be met. Either he demanded will be so high as to de its acceptance, or the amount of ival asked will be so far in excess of n required as to prevent the transac- else the cashier will quietly state ey prefer not making a loan of that ption at all, but are looking for long aper to the exclusion of yours and similar application.

ern financiers are more fully up to portance of making their funds bear st for each and every day they have in hand than are those of the Iron and these last have yet much to learn matter of how to make the most of money. We have known instances, t single ones but repeated instances, ies desiring mortgage investments d fixed, we will say, for the sake of ation, upon ten per cent. as the rate would lend their money at. First- securities of this kind were offered at nine per cent., but no, these were d, and finally, after long delays, ave found mortgages to suit at their rice. But often the time they have ned in looking for a suitable pur- would have far more than up the difference of rate, many cases have left them with not handsome balance in their favor but better mortgage. They might take n profitably from the old time arith- which teaches the rule, so often ght of in business, than one day's in- at nine per cent. is equivalent to nine nterest at one per cent.

local money market suffers no e worthy of record, except that the tions are, if anything, a little more ds ease. The banks are discounting eir customers as liberally as could be ted, and a few outside parties are ob- g loans at special rates.

he following table shows the prices of government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange, during the day. shed by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, urth avenue:

9, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
s, 1881,	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
s, 1881, coup.	...	121	...	121	121	...
1862	117⅜	...	117⅜	...	117⅜	...
1864	119⅛	...	119⅛	...	119⅛	...
1865	120⅜	...	120⅜	...	120⅜	...
1865, new	119	...	119	...	118⅞	...
1867	120	...	120	...	119⅞	...
1868	119⅝	...	119⅝	...	119⅝	...
	114⅜	...	114⅜	...	114⅜	...
coupons	114⅝	...	114⅝	...	114⅝	...
ury 5 s, reg	115¼	...	115¼	...	115¼	115¼
per cents,	115¼	...	115¼	...	115¼	115¼
ar & Pacific pref	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	...	...	...	...	...	...
a Union, Tol.	75⅞	76	75	77⅝	75	76
is	...	...	...	...	113	...
ntiy	88	...	...	...	...	...
Mail	47	47⅜	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
Express	...	77½	...	...	77½	...
Fargo Express	...	77½	77	...	77½	...
can Express	...	61½	...	...	61½	...
States Tel.	89¾	...	89¾	...	89¾	89¾
ork Central	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
an Central	84	...	84	...	84	83
an Southern	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Central	105	...	103	...	103	...
and & Pittsb'gh	88¾	...	88¾	...	88¾	...
o & Northw'n	54⅜	54⅝	54¼	...	53⅝	53⅞
preferred	...	70¾	...	...	70¾	70¾
Island	105¾	...	105¾	...	105⅛	105⅛
el	42	42¼	41⅞	42	42	...
referred	61	...	61	...	60	61
	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
hal & St. Jos	...	...	...	...	31½	...
Wayne	...	...	...	...	25	...
& Mississippi	25½	25¾	...	...	25¾	25¾
Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	...	25⅞	...
& Alton	...	105	...	...	105	...
& I.	22¾	22¾	...	...	...	...
	...	92½	...	...	92½	125
Haute	...	12	...	...	11	...
ssee bonds	...	...	87	...	...	...
	...	...	87½	...	...	...
canoline	...	...	99	...	...	...

-div. at 2:30 and 3 P. M. call.

Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth ave- furnish the following report of active s at the Philadelphia Board:

ssylvania Railroad Company..... 52¾
sylvania scrip..... 98¾
ing..... 57¾
ol Companies of New Jersey..... 121
reek..... 69¼
hen Valley Railroad 7-30s..... 92
ral Transportation Company..... 43¾
re Transportation Company..... 32
burgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's.... 68½

ODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 9, 1874. }

MARKS—We are again called upon to nicle another decline in the article of ted coffee, in pound packages and lose- erday the ruling figures were 25c per lb— ay they are reduced to 22c. This is run- prime roasted coffee down to a pretty low e. Green coffees, sugars, teas, molasses, ps, rice, etc. etc., remain unchanged in es. Following are the figures at which are made:

sted Coffees—Roasted coffee, 3 papers, 27c; ted Rio coffee, in bulk, 27c; Roasted Java e, in bulk 40c.

een Coffees—Choice or fancy Rio, 29@30c; ity prime Rio, 28@29c; prime Rio, 27@28c; Fair Rio, 25@26c; Java Rio, 36@37c.

gars—Standard extra C, 10c; Standard B, ; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¼c; ikiln No. 2, extra, 9¾c; American extra C, .

a—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder $1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan 35c@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 25@35c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 50c ₱ lb.

asses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; ce 60c, and carefully sold or p 60@70c, and little market.

rups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips lower grades 55@50c, as to quality.

ce—Choice Carolina 9@9¾c; Patna 8@8¼c; oon 8c.

ept, if not all other leading cities, remain hanged in prices. Butter is weaker, with tendency to lower figures. Eggs are held ly at quotations. Wheat, oats, corn and present no new features, if we except the that there is more demand and the mar- a shade firmer. Flour is in fair demand r local and country consumption, and is ly held at quotations. There is still a fair and for seeds, though the season for using n is fast drawing to a close. The supply of le old potatoes is running low, causing es to raise very firm; and the same is true ples.

he weather to-day, has been rainy mixed h a sprinkling of snow, rendering business the streets rather uncomfortable.

he rivers are still in good boating order, and le on the different landings presents an nated appearance.

elow we give the receipts of the principal cles of produced for the past twenty-four rs:

r, bbls	610	Apples, bbls	.....		128
n, sacks	1,010	Oats, sacks	.....		1,351
ter, pkgs	.....	35	Bacon, trcs	.....	155
atoes, sks	330				

e omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

pril 8.—There is a very quiet feeling in the eral market, with no disposition to operate any direction beyond the needs of the hour. unsettled state of financial affairs, and the sequent dullness of trade throughout the ntry, press pretty severely on this great in- est, and the business is restricted to the re immediate wants of consumers, which, ter the circumstances, are quite small. The ices from the other side are far from as- ing, the strike question being still unsettled ast accounts. The furnaces in blast at Glas- y have been reduced to twenty-four, against to 124 last year. We have no sales to report scotching and American is also very dull— tons No. 2 X sold for delivery at Hoboken at prompt cash; and there is a rumor of 5,000 s No. 1 having been sold at $34 50, delivered e, but it was not confirmed. Rails are inac- —4,000 tons old sold for rolling at St. als, and the new make resold on terms we not learn. Of scrap, we only notice 75 tons ught from yard on private terms. Store ces of manufactured continue as before, th only a moderate business.—*Commercial ft.*

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

pril 8,—Nothing new can be noted in the eral situation of the market, which is weak l lower, though our quotations remain the ne. There has been no trade to speak of; a r small lots have been taken by brewers for mediate use, but no dealings of consequence be noted. Receipts have been less liberal, and t few lots from abroad have come forward. e supply here is large, and will be sufficient meet all demands for some time. We quote: w Yorks, good to prime, 1873, cents ₱ lb.....
w Yorks, fair to good, 1873.....
w Yorks, fair to good, 1873.....
arlings.....
lginias.....
glish.....
varian.....
ifornia.....
t stock.....

he following are the exports of hops:

	Bales.
st week	54
ce January 1	182
me time 1873	3,632

Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 9, 1874. }

here is very little wool offering, and we quote as lows:

se fleece	Medium fleece
washed	Common fleece
washing	Pulled wools

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Grain market dull, but ue and prices unchanged. Petroleum steady.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 9, 1874. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Apr 2	1,008	450	250	90	18
Friday, Apr 3	2,934	4,400	3,000	135	.....
Saturday, Apr 4	468	2,100	800	105	17
Sunday, Apr 5	1,506	2,000	850	45	12
Monday, Apr 6	612	2,200	1,100	120	.....
Tuesday, Apr 7	2,466	2,353	1,800	.....	17
Wednesday, Apr 8	404	1,000	3,400	.....	.....
Total	9,548	15,165	17,150	495	69

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Ap. 2	1,674	2,200	2,000	45	.....
Friday, Ap. 3	2,222	3,105	2,000	60	17
Saturday, Ap. 4	1,674	2,000	1,000	60	15
Monday, Ap. 6	1,491	3,405	1,200	120	15
Tuesday, Ap. 7	2,466	2,353	1,800	135	.....
Wednesday, Ap. 8	1,638	.....	300	.....	18
Total	9,540	13,225	10,715	420	69

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that trade was dull, buyers holding off for lower prices, which in most cases they obtained. Some cattle held at $7 50 changed hands before the close of the week at $7 25 per hundred, and the figure was considered a good price. Toward the close the market seemed to be in buyers' favor, and trade closed with every thing sold or shipped out. This week the arrivals have been heavy, but consist principally of through stock destined for the Eastern trade. On Sunday the arrivals were ninety-two cars, on Monday thirty-four, and on Tuesday no less than one hundred and thirty-seven cars were yarded, the principal portion of which was again shipped out, being Eastern cattle. The quality of the offerings fair, there being some very good stock among the different droves. On Monday trade opened fair, and some eighty-four head of cattle were weighed. On Tuesday it was not so good as it ought to have been, only one hundred and eleven head changing hand, and trade closing dull and inclined lower. On Wednesday the feeling was not any better, buyers that had arrived from Philadelphia complained about losing money last week, and declared they would not purchase any cattle unless sellers lowered the price. The advices from other leading markets were not so good and helped to make trade slow. By noon Wednesday only seventy-five head of cattle were weighed, where generally four or five hundred is. Prices are fully ¼c lower than last week, and if the run was heavy a further decline would have to be suffered. As it is, there is not a great many cattle on sale, and this fact helps the market. Some boilers say they will ship further East rather than take the prices offered by buyers. At present it looks as if trade would be slow, at a decline of from ¼ to ⅜c

Stock Cattle.

The demand for stock cattle continues good, with but very few offering. No margin for shippers is the reason there is not a supply in the market.

Fresh Cows.

The arrivals small. Demand for prime milkers is good, and plenty of fair. A cow well recommended will find a ready sale at prices ranging from $40 00 to $60 00.

PRICES.

Following are the figures the different grades and kinds of cattle are selling at:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 cattle, $6 65; do 1,300, $5 75 to $6 62; prime 1,200, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 1,100 $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000, $5 25 to$5 50; bulls $3 50 to $5 00; stockers $4 75 to $5 25.

Hogs.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that trade was quiet, with supply some in excess of the demand. Prime Philadelphia hogs were notable at $6 ₱ 90 as the top of the market; Since then there has been but little life in the trade. While the receipts are not excessively heavy they are great er than the demand, and prices are on the decline, being fully ¼c lower than last week on all grades. As the weather gets warmer the consumption of pork falls off, which accounts for the decreased demand, and so long as the arrivals continue there will be no improvement, York buyers not purchasing any to-day and prices tending lower.

PRICES.

Following are the rates current:

Extra Philadelphia ₱ 25; prime do, $6 00 to $6 15; Baltimore, $5 50 to $5 75; Yorkers, $5 25 to $5 40.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep for the week have been heavy, and among the offerings are several lots of clipped stock. Buyers make $2 00 per hundred difference between wooled and clipped. That is, take a lot of sheep unshorn, the same lot dropped would not sell within $2 00 per hundred as much as with the wool on. As the weather is cold yet, buyers generally prefer wooled stock, for during cold weather the meat of clipped sheep turns black. The market for the balance of the week, in the heavy run, is off about 25c per hundred lbs, but still trade is active, and it looks as if everything would change hands. The demand for sheep is good, and operators seem willing to purchase all that come, though of course, during heavy runs they bear down on the market.

PRICES.

Following are the prices current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $8 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $7 75; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $7 50; prime 80 to 85 lbs, $7 00 to $7 25; clipped $5 50 to $6 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	20,490	$6 20	30	29,180	$5 25
16	21,760	6 25	1	1,600	4 50
32	40,120	6 25	1	1,200	6 50
12	11,720	4 75	4	3,510	3 25
1	1,720	6 00	1	1,000	5 50
1	1,970	4 85	1	1,720	4 25
13	18,580	5 40	2	1,610	4 75
1	1,090	4 00	2	2,360	3 50
1	940	4 50	54	64,670	6 00
17	21,370	6 00			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

2	1,915	$5 25	13	15,020	$5 65
13	15,780	5 87	4	3,750	5 25
12	22,920	7 25	19	19,270	5 37
18	19,650	6 10	32	38,810	6 00
17	22,410	6 12	32	39,250	6 00
2	1,915	4 50	22	20,140	6 00
18	18,960	5 25	17	19,000	5 75
1	1,290	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

4	4,040	$5 50	16	20,920	$6 00
20	21,220	5 80	4	3,750	5 50
20	21,280	5 37	4	1,040	2 25
8	7,000	5 00	14	14,540	5 65
10	21,460	5 87	17	19,700	5 87

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
62	11,720	$5 80	40	9,500	$5 30
20	2,960	5 40	133	22,300	5 50
15	2,680	6 00	69	13,630	5 20
32	5,500	5 00	97	3,410	5 25
20	4,840	5 25	108	17,950	5 70
16	3,120	5 30	68	13,570	5 40
20	3,780	6 10	81	9,070	5 50
57	8,740	5 35	13	2,860	6 00
17	3,960	5 25	18	1,090	4 40
31	4,560	5 65	22	3,150	5 35
13	1,920	6 00	69	14,280	5 50
55	8,130	6 00	71	10,350	5 00
18	1,900	6 00	71	9,450	5 25
18	2,660	6 00	71	9,900	5 35
82	15,950	6 00	41	8,210	5 35
19	4,650	6 25	29	8,410	5 35
30	5,520	6 25	29	8,390	5 35
10	1,900	6 00	21	2,550	6 00
34	6,080	5 25			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

64	10,670	$5 50	181	43,220	$6 30
182	45,460	6 30	35	23,220	6 30
93	23,080	6 30	99	16,500	6 30

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO SOLD

25	5,590	$6 00	63	13,410	$5 50
6	1,650	2 75	206	50,410	5 25
60	11,200	6 20	170	15,400	5 50
69	13,610	5 35	12	1,620	6 00
92	21,880	5 70	201	49,210	5 25
224	44,080	5 85	131	8,480	5 40
269	49,030	5 75	94	22,030	6 30
91	21,040	6 00	75	18,140	6 00
96	23,670	6 35	91	22,000	6 30
103	23,220	6 20	95	24,740	6 30
132	33,880	5 50	16	4,350	5 60
93	21,350	6 30	107	23,340	6 15
97	19,060	5 50	96	23,500	6 30
8	1,900	6 15	17	2,250	6 00
71	7,340	6 00	61	13,990	6 00
24	4,710	5 50	56	13,050	5 15
60	12,140	5 40	88	18,690	5 40
29	6,260	6 00	84	13,540	6 00
124	22,130	5 50	129	22,920	5 35

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
62	25,980	$7 00	172	15,010	$4 00
170	13,570	6 75	144	13,300	7 62
63	4,420	6 50	12	1,130	7 00
92	10,350	6 25	158	14,010	8 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

198	19,210	$6 25	198	18,340	$5 12
223	25,830	6 50	224	20,350	8 31
221	18,920	6 00	179	14,750	7 50
157	13,610	7 40	191	11,920	6 40
62	5,810	2 25	36	3,380	6 25
86	7,160	7 00	86	6,420	6 89
57	6,290	8 12½			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD

191	14,440	$6 80	101	8,320	$7 25
56	6,510	6 50	167	14,790	7 30
158	12,810	7 25	26	2,380	8 00
12	840	6 00	178	per head	3 10
163	11,450	6 60	90	7,640	7 00
467	37,440	6 75			

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, April 9, 1874, }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acid.
Nitric.....lb 16 @ 20
Citric.....lb 1 65 @ 1 70
Oxalic.....lb 26 @ 29
Sulphuric.....lb 3@ 3½
Tartaric.....lb 62 @ 65
Alcohol, gal 2 00 @ 2 20
Aloes.
Cape.....lb @ 25
Socot.....lb @ 75
Am Carb.....lb 27 @ 28
Aqua.....lb 11 @ 13
Annotta.....lb 65 @ 90
Ashes.
Soda.....lb 4½@ 5½
Sal Coppas.....lb 1 00 @ 1 05
Bay rum, gal 2 25 @ 3 50
Bark.
Cassia.....lb 38 @ 40
Cinch red.....lb 1 30 @ 1 40
" pale.....lb 1 80 @ 2 00
" coin.....lb 38 @ 48
Black Lead.
American.....lb 5 @ 6
East Ind.....lb 11 @ 12
German.....lb 7 @ 9
Bluestone.....lb 6½@ 7
Blue vitr.....lb 14 @ 15
Borax ref.....lb 20 @ 24
Brim roll.....lb 4½@ 5½
Flor sul.....lb 5½@ 6
Calomel.....lb 1 83 @ 1 90
Caustic.....lb 1 50 @ 1 60
Camphor.....lb 38 @ 40
Camp ref.....lb @ 45
Canthar's.....lb 2 12 @ 2 25
Cham Germ.....lb @ 45
Roman.....lb @ 47
Chloroform.....lb 1 28 @ 1 30
Cloves.....lb @ 65
Cochineal.....lb 80 @ 85
Conivine.....oz 7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas.....lb 2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar.....lb 30 @ 32
Cubebs.....lb @ 25
Indigo.....lb 75 @ 85
Emery Emb.....lb 10 @ 12
Ext Nux vom.....lb @ 12
Sulph.....lb 65 @ 70
Ext Logwood.....lb 10½@ 11
Liq Calsib.....lb 44 @ 50
Haliam.....lb 90 @ 95
Sicily.....lb @ 25
Fustic.....lb @ 25
Galls Aleppo.....lb @ 33
Gums.
Arabic sift.....lb 30 @ 40
Whitesh.....lb 20 @ 25
Myrrh T K.....lb @ 65
Sicilac.....lb 85 @ 1 00
Tragacanth.....lb 1 00 @ 1 25
Flake.....lb 1 00 @ 1 10
Hoffm's Anod.....lb @ 1 50
Indigo Madi.....lb 1 00 @ 1 20
Iodine resub.....lb @ 7 25
Iodine resub.....lb @ 7 75
Jalap Beth.....lb @ 75
Logwood.....lb 22@ 23½
Mace.....lb @ 1 75
Madder.....lb 17 @ 19
Magnesia.....lb 80 @ 1 00
Carb.....lb 35 @ 40
Manna SP.....lb @ 60
Morph sul.....lb 6 10 @ 6 40
Nut No 1.oz @ 1 50
Oil.
Bergamot.....lb @ 7 50
Castor.....lb @ 27½
Cinnam.....lb 2 25 @ 2 75
Cloves.....lb @ 4 25
Oil.
Cod liv, gal 2 00 @ 2 50
Lemon.....lb @ 5 75
Linseed, gal 1 05 @ 1 10
Neats F, gal 1 00 @ 1 50
Olive, pure 1 75 @ 2 00
" qrts, doz 6 25 @ 10 00
" pints, doz 3 25 @ 5 00
Origanum.....lb @ 75
Pepper l.....lb @ 1 50
Rosemary.....lb 1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras.....lb 85 @ 95
Sperm.....gal 2 20 @ 2 50
Tanners.....gal 68 @ 73
Whale.....gal 58 @ 95
Wintg'n.....lb @ 6 20
Winter Sp.....lb @ 2 50
Pl Paris, bbl 4 00 @ 4 50
Potash.
Bichrom.....lb @ 25
Prussiate.....lb 40 @ 45
Iodide.....lb 5 25 @ 5 50
Putty.....lb 3½@ 4
Quin sulph oz 2 60 @ 2 75
Rosin.....lb 5 75 @ 6 80
Root.
Gentian.....lb @ 12
Ginger Afr.....lb @ 18
" Jamca.....lb @ 33
Ipec powd.....lb @ 3 50
Jalap powd.....lb @ 85
Rhubarb.....lb @ 75
Rhub E I.....lb 1 25 @ 1 50
Sara Hon.....lb @ 38
Senega.....lb @ 58
Valeri Engh.....lb @ 40
" Germ.....lb @ 35
Sal Ammoniac.....lb 13½@ 17
Epsom.....lb 2 @ 3
Soda.....lb 3½@ 4
Seed.
Canary.....lb 7 @ 7½
Coriander.....lb @ 15
Cardamun.....lb 2 70 @ 2 90
Mustard.....lb 12 @ 15
Senna Alt.....lb @ 22
" E In.....lb @ 22
Shells.
Bl Carb.....lb @ 8
Snp Cast.....lb 12½@ 15
Cast wh.....lb 18 @ 23
Sugar L'd'b.....lb @ 45
Turp spsgal 59 @ 65
Terraza.
Copal.....gal 1 50 @ 2 00
Japan.....gal 80 @ 1 00
Damar.....gal 1 60 @ 1 80
Ven Red.....lb 2½@ 4

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY April 9, 1874. }

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 4c card rate, 2 per cent. off on.
Flat rail, ⅛x¾ by 3/8 punched and countersunk.....17-10c ₱ lb net
Iron wedges.....4½c ₱ lb net
Norway Nail rods.....6½c ₱ lb net
Crow bars (in ordering, please state whether "Wedge" or "Pinch").....5½c ₱ lb net
Beetle rings.....9½c ₱ lb net
Fence pickets, 6 inches long, best quality, per M. for Coil fence. Less 5 ₱ cent. off (discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts (new list).....75 and 5 ₱ cent. off net.
Plow bolts.....30 10 " "
Sl. rebolts.....30 10 " "
Machine and square head bolts.....30 5 " "
Coach and lag screws.....30 5 " "
Bolt ends.....40 10 " "
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅜, 1 7c ₱ lb off net.
Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from ⅜ to 2 in. 1 5½c ₱ lb off, net.
Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, 3-16 to ⅜ in. 1 6c ₱ lb off, net.
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3½c ₱ lb net; ⅞, ¾ in. diam., 3¾c ₱ lb net; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ₱ lb net.
Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, 3½c ₱ lb extra.
Skein Bolt, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₱ lb extra when less than 1 keg each size ordered. 1 in. diam. 6c ₱ lb net; 9-16 in. diam. 7c ₱ lb net; ½ in. diam. 8c ₱ lb net.
Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 9c ₱ lb; ¾ in diam. 10c ₱ lb net; ⅝ in. diam. 11c ₱ lb net.
Strap and T Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, ¾ to 36 in. long, 5½c ₱ lb net; 18 and 12 in long, 7c ₱ lb.
Strap and T Hinges, 25, 7½ and 7½c per cent. off net, delivery as customary.
Screw hitching ring.....$5 50 ₱ 100 net.
Desk mail tuyre irons.....$4 50 ₱ 100 net.
Cast iron washers.....4½c ₱ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—
1 to 2 diam. over 8 feet long.....4½c ₱ lb net.
1 to 2 diam. from 4 to 6 feet long.....4½c ₱ lb net.
1 to 2 diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....5 c ₱ lb net.
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. over 6 feet long.....5½c ₱ lb net.
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long.....5¾c ₱ lb net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 55c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 70c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 90c per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 60 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.
Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.
In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.
Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.
Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.
Single-tree irons, 28c per set of 4 pieces.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 60c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set.
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.
Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.
Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.
Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.
Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 14½c each.
Wrought rub irons, 11c each.
Clay chain hooks, 8c per pair.
Double and Single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 10c each.
Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 12c each.
Strap hinges, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 5 per cent. discount.
Wagon box staples, 1½ inches to clinch, ₱ 100 pairs.....9 cents ₱ lb net.
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to ₱ 100 pairs.....8 cents each.
Neck yoke eyes.....12 c
Neck yoke clips, 1¼, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price as ₱ lb as band iron.....11 c
Wagon chains, slay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ₱ lb net.....12 c
Wagon chains, slay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ₱ lb net.....12 c
Notice the large reduction in prices of all our manufactures.
Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, April 10, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market since our last was decidedly quiet one, prices ruling about the same as the day previous. The telegraph reports a fair number of transactions at certain points in the oil regions. The good time expected has not yet made its appearance, and there is still anxiously waiting that important event—how long they will have to wait is further along.

CRUDE.

So far as this market is concerned, no sales were reported for some time. The following were made at

PARKER'S:

5,000 bbls, United.....
5,000 bbls, Union.....
5,000 bbls, United, s. o. May.....
For prices at other points see dispatches.

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Prices declining; sales delivered at C. & P. R. R. station at $1 87½ at wells at 1 6 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market has been unusually quiet for some time. The sales have been restricted to limited lots at 12½c per gallon free on cars at wells.

Philadelphia—Quiet; spot 15¼c, May 16c, June 16½c.

New York—Sales for April delivery 15¾a 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market unsettled. Prices nominal $1 65a1 70.

TITUSVILLE, April 9.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was a little weaker, and ranged here from $1 97½@2 00 and closed dull. The river market was also weaker at $1 80a1 90 for immediate shipment; for United pipe $1 90 and $2 00 for Union pipe. Sales.

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$2 00
1,500 bbls, upper road, spot.....2 00
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 97½
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 97½
2,000 bbls, s. o. April.....2 07½
2,000 bbls, s. o. April.....2 05
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union.....1 95
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United.....1 95
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, s. o. May.....2 05

NEW YORK, April 9, closing $8.—Crude in bulk lower and quiet at 7½c. Refined held more steady with a better demand: sales 5,000 bbls April at 15½c; 2,500 bbls 15⅝c; 5,000 bbls at 15 16c. Casks 20½@21c. Naphtha, 2,500 bbls at 7½c. Philadelphia—refined firm; 5,500 bbls April 15½c.

BOSTON, April 9.—Market quiet at $1 70 at wells. Nothing doing.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 9.—Nothing doing; held firmer; can't quote.

OIL CITY, April 9.—Market dull at $2 00.

TITUSVILLE, April 9.—Market quiet and nothing doing, at $1 95a1 97½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 9.—Market very quiet at $1 95.

PARKER'S, April 9.—

CITY MATTERS.

Reduction in Gas.

Dr. Hostetter authorizes the announcement that, on and after the first of May, gas will be furnished to consumers, by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, at one dollar per thousand cubic feet, instead of one dollar and sixty-five cents, as heretofore. This applies to the territory in the city west of Thirty-third street. In the rural districts, owing to the limited consumption and the cost of laying pipes, no reduction can be made at present.

Organization of Prohibition Leagues.

Prohibition leagues have been organized in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards, and the following officers elected: Nineteenth ward—George Hubley, Esq., President, and W. T. Powell, Secretary. Messrs. A. M. Stottler, Jacob Berry and F. B. McConnell, Directors. Twentieth ward—Alexander Bates, Esq., President, and W. W. Roup, Secretary. Messrs. A. J. Rich, John A. Reed and J. W. Morgan, Directors. Twenty-first ward—Finley Torrens, Esq., President, and John McGonagle, Esq., Secretary. Messrs. George Finley, G. W. Dewsnapp, J. P. Henderson and A. N. McGonagle, Directors.

Chartiers Cemetery—Funerals by Rail.

The Trustees of Chartiers Cemetery are now making extensive improvements in their grounds preparatory to introducing the feature of carrying funerals by rail is already in successful operation in other cities, and at greatly reduced expense over the present mode.

Chartiers Cemetery was incorporated by the Legislature in 1852, and is well known to the public as one of our most beautiful rural cemeteries. It is located in Chartiers township, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about five miles from the city.

Grand Army Reunion.

The reunion of Posts 3, 88, 177 and 151, Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Lafayette Hall, on Tuesday evening April 14th promises to be a most enjoyable affair. In addition to excellent music, and a grand banquet, in which the "changes" on Pork and Beans, Coffee, and Hard Tack, will be superbly served, there will be toasts, speeches, poems, etc. A. Wilson Norris, Department Commander, will deliver an oration; an original poem will be read by Horace B. Parmelee, and Col. Richard Realf will (by request) present a song entitled "The Grand Army." The toasts together with the names of the gentleman who are to respond, are as follows:

President of the United States, D. L. Smith; Army and Navy, B. C. Christy; Grand Army, E. A. Montcastle; Our Dead Comrades, In Silence, Standing; Song, Tenting to-night, Quartette; Soldiers' Orphans, W. L. Tyson; Pennsylvania's War Records, A. Pelasant; The Volunteer, C. Haxlett; The Press, Richard Realf.

The affair will be in excellent hands, and the "boys" are looking forward to an evening of rare pleasure.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Those who went to Library Hall, last evening, expecting to see a "beggarly account of empty benches," as did the writer, were most agreeably disappointed; for the house was well filled, the audience being larger than those of Monday and Tuesday evenings, and quite as laughable as that of Wednesday. There was a disappointment in store for the majority, however, as, before the curtain rose, the announcement was made that "Fra Diavolo" was to be sung instead of "Orpheus."

The new version of "Fra Diavolo" does not differ essentially from that to which we had become accustomed, except that recitative takes the place of song in all the solos, and in the introduction of some few scenes of concerted music; which change is not a reform or improvement; but this is, most decidedly.

Miss Kellogg sang the exacting numbers of *Zerlina* very finely indeed, and received the apparently unimpressible audience a very fair share of applause. Her acting was tasteful and charming. Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, as *Lord* and *Lady Allcash*, interpreted the parts handsomely, and sang very well in the various concerted numbers. Mr. Habelmann's singing as *Fra Diavolo* was not quite equal to his acting, but he received an *encore* for the serenade, which he made in the second act. Mr. Clarke, as *Lorenzo*, was not wholly satisfactory, but improved in the last act, and sang the solo, "I'm Thine," finely. Messrs. Peakes and Hall, as *Beppo* and *Giacomo*, did all that could be done to make themselves intelligently, particularly the burlesque of the bedroom quarrel.

The Kellogg company give their last performance to-morrow afternoon, when "Il Trovatore" will be given, with Miss Kellogg as *Leonora*, and one act of the "Bohemian Girl," in which Miss Kellogg will participate.

This evening the leading members of the organization will appear at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, in a grand vocal and instrental concert.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. T. G. Riggs appeared before an audience only fair in size, last evening, the weather being so miserable that every one who could remain quietly at home did so. In the five characters in which he appears in "Shin Fane" Mr. Riggs gave an unbounded amount of satisfaction, and portrayed them by the stock company was very good, indeed.

To-night, for Mr. Riggs' benefit, a local drama in three acts, entitled "The Irish Detective," will be presented. In this play Mr. Riggs will personate seven different characters; and it is perfectly safe to say that he will do justice to all of them. We hope to see the house filled to full house and fat treasury, for the sake of the beneficiary.

Academy of Music.

The attendance at the Academy fell off somewhat last evening, as compared with previous nights, as was to have been expected, taking the ugly weather into consideration. The "Blade o' Grass" Miss Katie Putnam acted splendidly, and drew from her auditors frequent plaudits. Mr. Browne and the company were fully equal to the requirements of their play, and carried it through in such a manner as to delight everybody.

To-night Miss Katie will have her benefit, when she will appear as *Fanchon*, in the beautiful play of that name. She deserves and should have a full house.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The storm could not keep the patrons of this theater away, and a goodly crowd was on hand to enjoy the good things furnished by Wilson and Johnson, Jake Budd, Harry Fox, Annie Rockwell, Harry Lamont, Miss Williams, Lucy Clifton and the company. All will appear again to-night.

Fred. Aims' American Theater.

The performance at this theater, last night, was a fine one, and had quite a large audience to witness it. The Weber troupe gave a most laughable burlesque, Valentine Love's sensational drama, "Hurlburt," was repeated, and Jimmy and Polly Emerson, Mlle. Fontainbleau, Nell and Evans filled out the bill.

The Vokes Family.

The sale of seats for the performance of the Vokes family at Library Hall, next week, which began yesterday morning at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, was quite brisk, pressaging full houses every night of their stay. The sale will continue to-day.

Orphans' Fair.

If you have a spare hour or two of an evening, drop into old City Hall, where the fair for the benefit of the orphans is in progress. You will not regret it.

Miscellaneous.

The Royal Marionettes will be on view at the Academy of Music each evening next week.

Hale Martin's new variety theater, on Fourth avenue, below Smithfield street, will be opened with a strong company, next Monday evening. The range of talent is very fully up establishments of the kind in the country.

Mr. J. H. Stoddart will begin an engagement at the Opera House, next Monday evening, in Boucicault's great drama, "The Long Strike." Mr. S. counes highly recommended by the press as an actor of first-class abilities. He will be supported by the company from Wallack's Theater, New York.

Library Hall—Yale Glee Club.

Let it not be forgotten that the Yale Glee Club sing at Library Hall this evening. Their programme will contain a large number of characteristic songs, choruses, warbles, etc.

OUR POLICE.

Meeting of the Committee—The Captain's Pay.

A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday morning, Mr. Duff in the chair.

Mr. McKee, from the committee on the bills for overtime of captains of the night watch, reported in favor of paying the bills, but suggested that the very best way to remedy the difficulty was to increase the salary in proportion to the number of hours these officials serve in excess of the hours of the patrolmen. He therefore moved that Councils be requested to fix the salary of the Captain of the Day Watch at $3 50 per day, and of the Captain of the Night Watch at $3 25. The former was made larger because he has longer hours.

After some discussion, a motion was adopted to allow the captains the extra pay until such time as the salary question can be finally adjusted by this committee and Councils.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Mayor's appointments for members of the police force to fill vacancies. The following appointments were confirmed: John Loughrey, James Russell, Louis Berges, George Ward, John Harrison, Charles Grimes, Pat. Mooney, Wm. McCormick, Benj. Erickson, Hugh McMullen, Jacob Lang, Thomas Lemon.

The following was laid over for further consideration: John Kennedy, Josiah McCully and Samuel Grounds.

After this the Women's Crusade came up for consideration, which is reported in detail elsewhere.

A resolution was adopted that hereafter the Committee hold two meetings each month, and the Committee adjourned to meet on the 15th inst.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending April 9, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsels-at-law and solicitors for foreign and American patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sash Holder—G. B. Smith, Dunmore.
Sash Fastener—J. Ickes, Lancaster.
Elevator—J. Bernhard, Shenandoah.
Magazine Grate—Geo. L. Horn, Scranton.
Lock for Drivers, etc.—W. Wilcox, Tioga.
Oil Still—W. J. Brundred, Oil City.
Car Brake—John Grove, Harrisburg.
Drying Apparatus for Photographic Plates—T. M. Lamtman, Northumberland.
Rock Drill—J. A. Beamisdorfer, Lebanon.
Churn—H. Brown and N. D. Ross, Wyalusing.
Oil Tank—C. Bohlinger, St. Petersburg.
Combined Union Coupling and Elbow—T. J. Trapp, Williamsport.

OHIO.

Lathe for Turning Irregular Forms—C. H. Morgan, Cleveland.
Safety Stirrup for Saddles—T. Harris, Cleveland.
Apparatus for Heating Dwellings—J. Johnston, Columbiana.
Cultivator—W. D. Miller, Springfield.
Rivet Holder for Flange Work—M. Adler, Canton.
Eaves Trough Hanger—J. F. and L. Hess, Massillon.
Water Cooler—J. Cottman, Shelby.
Nut Lock—J. Ellenberger, Fostoria.
Grain Drill—W. Wenstlooff, Dayton.
Sawing Machine—J. Ellenberger, Seville.
Burglar Alarm—B. Fischer, Columbus.
Game Board—J. D. Spang, Dayton.
Car Replacer—A. Kissell, Findley.

A. G. Lucas, Esq., and family, with his brother, Mr. A. B. Lucas, sons of R. P. Lucas, Esq., of this city, left last evening for St. Louis, on the steamer Mollie Ebbert. They intend to settle in Northwest Missouri. They will be accompanied by their father, who will return after he sees them fixed in their new home.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR REQUESTED TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.

VIEWS OF THE LIQUOR MEN.

The Mayor Gives Instructions and The Crusaders are Notified.

THEY CONTINUE THEIR WORK.

Wholesale and Retail Houses Visited—What Was Said and Done.

At a meeting of the Police Committee held yesterday morning, business was brought up that was not anticipated, and which has a considerable bearing upon the Temperance crusade now going on. The meeting was an adjourned one to consider, more particularly, the delayed applications for place upon the police waiting list.

The members of the committee present were, Messrs. Zern, O'Neill, McKee, Braun, Darlington, Purney, McCord, Rowswell, Knowland, and Duff, Chairman.

During the meeting Mr. James Littell, of the well-known firm of Littell & Mechling, wholesale liquor dealers, and member of the Select Council, entered the Mayor's office seeking the Acting Mayor. Finding a meeting of the Police Committee, he asked their indulgence, and stated that he had come in for the purpose of seeing the Acting Mayor, but he was glad to happen in when the Police Committee was in session, for he could say the matter he wished to complain of before it. He said the committee was doubtless aware of the crusade commenced Wednesday on places where liquor was sold, and the disgraceful scenes which occurred at some of those places. He received notice that his place was to be visited during the day, and if the disgraceful scenes of Wednesday were to be re-enacted he wished them stopped. He had come for the purpose of making information, if necessary, to stop this rabble. He asked the protection of the police in all sincerity, and while he respected the motives of those engaged in this movement he would not allow his business to be damaged. He was a taxpaying citizen of the city, and had a right to be protected. It was not the women, but the mob that followed them, that he wished to complain of

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Zern—I witnessed the proceedings on Ross street yesterday, and I think it was a disgrace to the city. The rabble followed them and tore down bottles, and attempted to destroy men's property. It is not the women that's doing the harm, but the mob that follows them, that he wished to complain of

Mr. Littell—No, it's not the women. The intention of this mob is to degrade my business and those other citizens who are engaged in the same line. I speak not for myself alone. I represent several persons in the business, who are on the outside of this room, waiting till my complaints are heard.

Mr. Darlington—We must first remove the cause, before we can remove the trouble. As long as the ladies are permitted to go about, the rabble will follow. The Mayor should request the ladies to confine their prayers to the churches. There is a time and place for everything. We have come here to-day for the purpose to stop the hooting and howling that is bringing disgrace upon our city. It may do well enough in small towns, where the whole feeling is with them, for ladies to go about the liquor places praying, but in a city like this is not enough to convince any one that it won't do here.

The mail and liquor business is a source of great revenue to the city, and protection it is and it are among the best and most law-abiding in the city. While the ladies in their hearts mean right, they are not right in the way they act. I am a member of the church, but I don't think this is the way to do things.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCES REQUESTED.

Mr. G. L. Braun moved that the Mayor issue a proclamation prohibiting the crusaders from carrying on their operations on the sidewalks.

A member suggested that it was the duty of the Mayor to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of sidewalks, and all other ordinances that the ladies were violating, and their lawful occupations.

The motion finally prevailed that the Mayor be requested to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of the sidewalks.

Chief Clinton then made a brief survey information of the action of the committee to the Mayor, and to receive such instructions as he might give.

The Chief at once visited Mayor Blackmore, and after a consultation returned to those remaining in the committee room, and communicated the following order:

"PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1874.

"*John Irwin, Chief of Police.*

"DEAR SIR—You will please enforce the ordinance this morning, in regard to the ladies and others blocking the sidewalks in front of business houses. I have had some very extensive businessmen here this morning, and they want the enforcement of the law. You had better collect sufficient police force to stop it at once. Last night you passed a resolution this morning to that effect.

"Yours respectfully,

"JAMES BLACKMORE,
"Mayor."

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CRUSADERS.

Meantime the ladies engaged in the "crusade" had assembled at the Alliance rooms and arranged their programme for the day. After religious exercises, volunteers were called for to proceed to visit saloons, and some twenty or more ladies offered for the venture. The party then moved off, headed, as previously, by Mrs. Collins, President of the Union, and proceeded to the Second Ward Hotel, on Sixth street, near the Suspension bridge.

The ladies passed into the saloon of the Red Front, and there spoke to Mr. Charles Reed. Mrs. Collins at once addressed herself as follows:

Mrs. Collins—Will you allow us to have a meeting here?

Mr. Enly—Certainly.

The party were then shown into the office of the hotel, and the clerk at once closed the bar and gave orders that no liquor should be sold on the premises during the stay of the ladies.

MEETING AT THE RED LION.

The ladies knelt down upon the floor and Mrs. Goodyear offered up a fervent prayer, followed by Mrs. Gordon. The 46th Psalm was then sung.

The room was crowded to its utmost capabilities, and the hall adjoining filled with interested spectators. Order was then maintained in the room, and there was but little disturbance outside. The police were in attendance, and kept the crowd in wholesome check.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the proprietor was inquired for, but was not found. Mrs. Smith, a widow, who owns the establishment, was present.

The blank pledges were then presented for signatures, and a few were obtained.

THE LOSS AND IN THE REAR.

As the ladies were about to leave the hotel, Chief of Police Irwin came into the room, and calling a son of Mrs. Black aside, communicated to him the action of the Police Committee. Mr. Black then notified the leader of the Chief of Police ordered a discontinuance of their visitations to the saloons, and Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Hitz taking the lead, passed into the street in the rear of the entrance Alliance rooms. Here a scene of considerable excitement ensued. The full scope of the order was not at first understood, but when the action above referred to was explained, it was decided that the crusade was not ended. Mr. H. D. McGaw was dispatched to obtain an opinion from David Reed, Esq., United States District Attorney.

During the absence of Mr. McGaw, order was called by Mr. Collins, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. Rabe and Rev. Mr. Knox. The exercises were interspersed with the singing of psalms.

THE WAR TO CONTINUE.

Mr. McGaw soon returned, and reported that he had visited Mr. Reed, as requested, and obtained from him an opinion to this effect: An order from the Police Committee for them to stop their visits is not legally binding for them to obey, but a proclamation from the Mayor is. He would advise the ladies, if they desired to continue to hold their meetings inside the saloons, where the consent of the proprietor could be obtained, and where it could not to pass by and not hold any meetings on the pavements. Mr. McGaw then stated that he had interviewed Acting Mayor McMasters, and that he had issued no orders for the police to arrest the ladies.

The report raised the spirits of the ladies, and they decided to continue the crusade. They then went below into the Young Men's Christian Association rooms to join in the noon-day praying and exciting.

WHOLESALE HOUSES VISITED.

After lunch, a committee was dispatched to the Mayor's office for an escort, but the Chief of Police informed the committee that the Mayor had instructed him to stop the movement on the streets. He was sorry he could not comply with their request.

Rev. Hickey (not Father Hickey of the Cathedral) then addressed the meeting, encouraging the ladies in their work.

Mr. McGaw stated that he had been reliably informed that several wholesale liquor dealers had stated that the police had no right to interfere with the ladies if they confined their services orderly. They had as much right to go into saloons to pray, if the proprietors made no objection, as ministers of the Gospel had any other purpose.

Mrs. Collins—Well, that is encouraging, but we intend to go on with this movement, trusting in God for protection and guidance.

Mr. Darlington then proposed three cheers for porters who had so valiantly defended the ladies Wednesday from insult and injury.

Mrs. Collins—We must now go forward, in the name of God.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Knox, the band formed in line and marched out of the room, it being understood that their destination was the wholesale liquor establishment of Carlson, at No. 45 Ferry street. Mrs. Collins had explained that one of the proprietors was a United Presbyterian, and it was decided to first go down to his establishment and sing psalms to him until the services of the Lord's day. The ladies had reached the liquor house a large crowd, who had heard the reprot of their arrival, gathered about the door.

Mrs. Collins entered the store at the head of the ladies, and they were all soon in line. Mrs. Collins asked him for permission to hold prayer meeting in his establishment. He objected at first, saying that he did not consider that a proper place to hold a prayer meeting in. Some further conversation ensued between the proprietor and the President, when the ladies were given permission to stay. They then obtained permission to pray. Mrs. Collins presented the pledge to Mr. G., but could not get his signature. He was evidently not a total abstinence man, however, particularly when Mrs. Collins addressed him as "brother," and remarked that they were members of the same church.

The ladies after singing and praying here for ten or fifteen minutes, moved up Ferry street and entered the wholesale house of Philip Hamburg, at No. 96 Liberty street. The crowd gathered about the door, but as soon as the ladies and the reporters had been admitted, the remainder were locked out by the proprietor. The ladies were very politely treated and he listened attentavely to all that was said, and gave them permission to sing and pray, which they proceeded to do. The police put in an appearance soon after the ladies had entered, but he willing your wife to clear away the crowd outside. Lieutenant Hagar, who had command of the squad, explained that he was willing, if they did not clear she streets they would be arrested and he assured them that if they refused to kneel in the same way they would be treated likewise.

A REFUSAL.

From Mr. Hamburger's establishment the ladies went direct to the house of Messrs. Littell & Mechling, No. 237 Liberty street. At the door they were met by a member of the firm, who most decidedly denied the crusaders admittance, or to sing on the sidewalk. The ladies, after a short interview, retired, and proceeded toward their rooms. On the way they stopped at the saloon of Mr. John Hite, on Penn avenue, and conducted the religious exercises by leave. During their stay, the crowd broke two panes of glass in the doors, and the ladies had a friend with them who paid on demand ten dollars, asked as damages.

After returning to the Alliance rooms devotional exercises were held, and the ladies soon after separated to their homes. There will be no visits made to-day, but a meeting will be held this afternoon at half past two o'clock, at the Third Presbyterian church (Rev. Noble), on Sixth avenue.

Encouragement From Allegheny.

The usual morning prayer meeting was held by the Allegheny crusading ladies, yesterday morning. After the exercises the same band that visited the saloons on Tuesday, started out on another tour, stopping first at the wholesale liquor establishment of Mr. Fallman, on Ohio street. Admittance in the premises was allowed the ladies, and after finishing their devotional exercises several of them conversed with the proprietor, who freely expressed himself on the liquor business, admitting that it was wicked and unpleasant to him, and telling of his determination to enter some other business.

Adam Beplar, proprietor of the Beplar Hotel, on South Diamond street, was next called on. He invited the ladies into a room adjoining the bar, where they held the usual exercises, while he dealt out liquor to the crowd which assembled in the bar. He announced that order must be observed by all present. One or two of the ladies who went into the bar-room, plead with the men, requesting them to sign the pledge, but no one responded.

At Mr. Harting's saloon, located across the alley from Beplar's, the temperance toilers were received with marked politeness. The proprietor closed his bar during the services, but declined to make any promises concerning his future course.

The Alpine House, near Mr. Harting's saloon, was the next place visited. Mr. Fred Buechler, the proprietor informed the visitors that he had been identified with the ghotel business from his youth up, and had always run an honorable one. He was also convinced that a temperance hotel would not pay, and refused to sign the pledge. The ladies here also were treated respectfully, as also were they at the "Globe Exchange" the adjoining hotel, on Third street. Recorder Reed filed and Third District Street Commissioner ordered to notify property owners to make necessary repairs. Petition for the construction of a sewer on Center street, Seventeenth ward. Action postponed until next meeting. Petition of G. W. King, Esq., in relative to improvement of Howley avenue and Pine alley, Fifteenth ward, referred to examination. Resolution relative to drainage of Butler street near Fifty-fifth street. Referred to subcommittee in conjunction with the City Engineer. The construction of a culvert unless about one-fifth of the cost to be borne by the property holders. Petition for the grading and paving of Morningside road and McCandless avenue in reasonable condition. Referred to same committee. Petition for the grading and paving of Dupuy street, Thirty-first ward, and to go down to his establishment and sing psalms to him until the services of the Lord's day. The ladies had reached the liquor house a large crowd, who had heard the reprot of their arrival, gathered about the door.

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THE MEMORABLE TENTH.

Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Great Fire—A Few Reminiscences—Sketch of the Conflagration.

It has been our custom to note, in a few lines, the recurrence of the anniversary of the great fire of the tenth of April, 1845, when more than twenty squares were destroyed, covering a space of about fifty acres in the business part of the city, and rendering twelve thousand persons homeless and penniless. We would not, perhaps, have departed from this rule on this occasion, had not a friend, Mr. John Montgomery, placed in our hands a copy of the *Commercial Journal* of August 5, 1845, which, among other references to the great calamity, contains a poetical contribution, written by a lady, a native of this city, but who had moved West before the fire, and who still lives, enjoying a green age. In introducing the poem, the editor, Mr. Riddle, takes occasion to remark: "Mr. A. lives hundreds of miles away in the West, but we won't name the town. She paid the postage like a man, and like a woman writes, that she has 'no pretensions to be a poetess,' etc. Whatever may be the judgment of critics, touching the want of finish and the occasional defects of measure and rhyme, they must be censorious and savage indeed if they cannot deal gently with the execution, when the design is so good. A's affectionate nature is apparent throughout; and that is better in the gush of bathing rhyme and defective measure, than coldness and hardness in the most polished numbers." With this introduction the poem follows:

WRITTEN ON HEARING OF THE GREAT FIRE IN PITTSBURGH, APRIL 10, 1845.

Alas, alas, my native soil
Is now in ruins laid,
The years of labor and of toil,
The riches that our people made.

The cry of fire! that dismal sound,
Re-echoed on every hand,
And quickly tottering to the ground
The homes of many did appear.

A few short hours, how sad the change—
One-third that city fell;
Through those deserted streets to range,
How strange the tale to tell.

The Monongahela House stood in state
A few short hours before,
Until she met her fiery fate
Which scattered the inmates from her door.

A horse far-famed from East to West—
A house for traveling strangers,
Is now a scene of dire distress,
Yet ahl will soon rebuild her.

The Bridge which stood for many years
Will no longer shade the waters;
The devouring element appears—
The flames have quickly sought her.

My native hill is now as bare
As the city chimbley-tops,
Where oft I wandered free from care
And plucked the early flower of May.

But native Pitt shall rise again,
More beautiful than before,
Her people their enterprise retain,
And Heaven their toil repay.

These lines are from the pen of one,
Through simple they may be,
Who has spent youth's early morn
Where now I send my sympathy.

M. A. had a touch of prophesy when she declared that her "ruins shall arise again :" and she would doubtless be amazed were she again to visit her "native hill" and attempt to pluck a boquet of wild flowers. As to the "noon-day brilliancy," the smoke has terribly interfered with that part of her prophesy.

A STANZA FROM ANOTHER POET.

The "great fire" was a theme which inspired other pens than that of M. A., and conspicuous among the number who "rushed to the rhyme" in a descriptive way was Matthew McIntosh. His unique production will be remembered by all the residents of that day, as it was sung by everybody. We do not know whether there are any copies of it extant. We are enabled, however, to give one verse, which we have clipped from that part of the poem which described the burning of the contents of the warehouses, which had been piled upon the levee, in hopes that the flames would spare them. Among the numerous stores of sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., with which the wharf had been covered, were consumed, and in the language of the poet:

"A stream of pure molasses flowed
Adown the sloping descent,
Which burnt it to a fatty road.
Hard for your feet!
Though burnt and black as any toad,
Great numbers ate."

The supply of "taffy" was unlimited, but the quality was not such as to suit the taste of the ladies of to-day. It should be observed, however, that the eating of this fatty road "great numbers ate" was a matter of absolute necessity, as supplies of more palatable food were not procurable. For some months after the fire, the general indulgence in coffee and molasses, in this particular form, may, therefore, be regarded as a genuine conviction.

THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

Turning from these matters of fancy to hard facts, we may state, for the benefit of the "new generation," now on the stage of action, that the "great fire" started about noon, on Thursday, April 10th, 1845, in the back yard of some frame buildings owned by Colonel Wm. Diehl, on Wood street, between Second and Front. Ferry streets, where a woman had carelessly kindled an open fire to heat water to wash with. The wind blew, joining the house caught fire, which was communicated to the frame buildings, and from them to the houses thence the conflagration became general and fearful. The Third Presbyterian church, corner of Third and Ferry streets, was saved after great efforts, and by this means about one-fifth of the district to the east of that point was saved from destruction. The flames sped on, taking in their course Market, Wood, Smithfield, Grant and Ross streets, and thence across into Pipetown—sweeping on the way two hundred houses along Water street, from a point about midway between Ferry and Market, up to the Monongahela House, between Wood and Smithfield it reached as far northeast as Diamond street; but fourth street was about the average limit in that direction. In the course of the fire, published by the late Luther Reed, we will be able to take these facts, we find the following: "The fire extended along the rows of wholesale and commission houses on Water, Front and Ferry warehouses on Water street, with fearful rapidity—property of every description, boxes, bales, bags, were hastily removed from the burning buildings, to the wharf, levee and pavements, and the fiery flood and falling sparks fired the mass, and the destruction was extended to the river, where the steamboats in port dropping down the river as far as the mouth of Saw Mill Run, on the opposite shore of the Monongahela. When it was evident that